THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVIII, No. 4 New York, January 22, 1921 Whole Number 1605

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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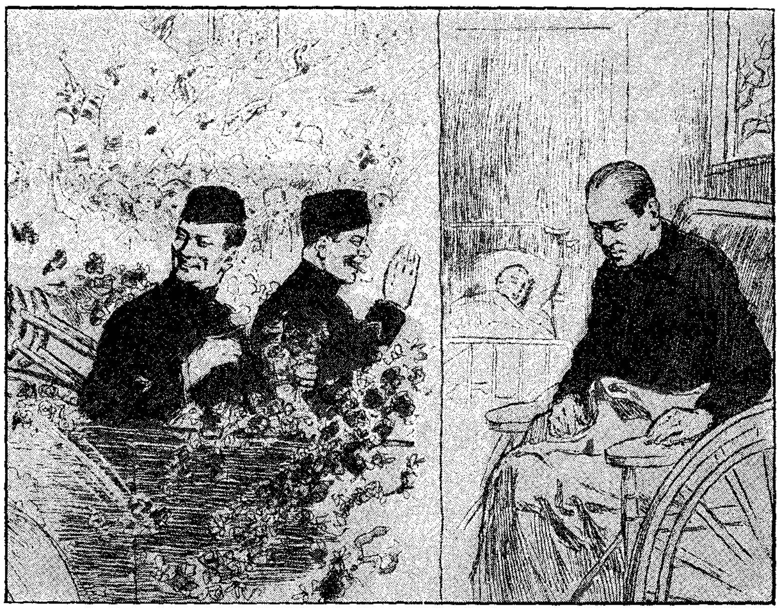
"SHAMEFUL NEGLECT" OF OUR DISABLED DOUGH-BOYS

NOT NIGGARDLINESS but mismanagement is behind the fact that thousands of our disabled soldiers of the Great War "are still waiting, exploited, neglected, forgotten, for the draft of honor to be redeemed." Men who were not stopt by the barbed-wire entanglements of the German trenches now find themselves baffled and thrown back by the heart-breaking red-tape entanglements in Washington. "The United States has been more liberal than any other nation in its provisions for the disabled who gave their health and strength in their country's service in the late war," declares the American Legion in a dispassionate memorial to the President, the President-elect, the Congress, and the people of the United States; but, despite this liberality, the memorial goes on to say, many of these men are enduring "shameful neglect and injustice," due chiefly to the "astonishing state of divided responsibility and wasted effort" among the government agencies with which the problem of rehabilitation rests. The remedy, as the Legion sees it, lies in the coordination under one administrative head of the activities of the three agencies now responsible for the medical, financial, and vocational care of the disabled—the Public Health Service, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

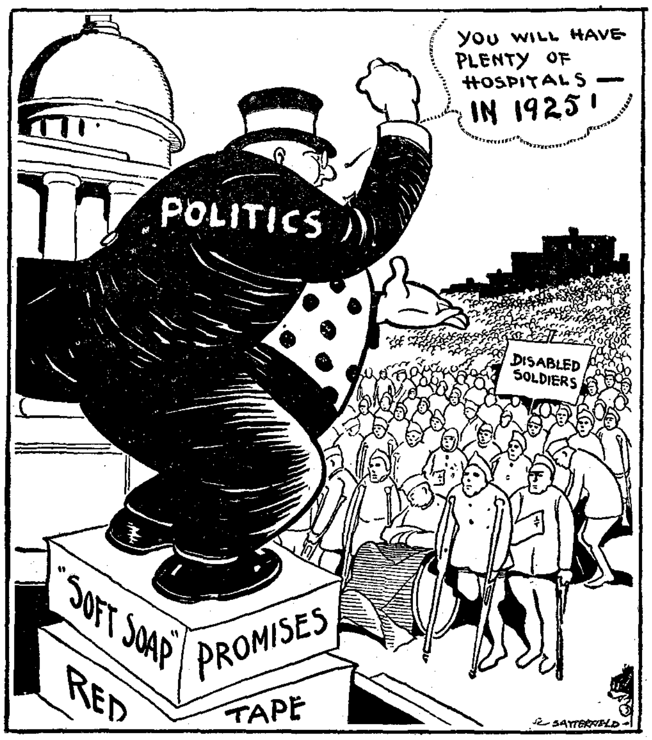


LEST WE FORGET—FOR SOME THE WAR IS NOT OVER.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

The Public Health Service, according to Harold A. Littledale, of the New York *Evening Post*, whose words are quoted in the opening sentence of this article, is months behind in dealing with urgent appeals from disabled soldiers needing treatment, as is also the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in payments. Mr. Littledale further states that the Bureau "has failed to supply proper artificial limbs for armless and legless veterans of the war"; and he also criticizes the Board for Vocational Education because "it has issued orders that, no matter how disabled a man may be, if he has taken a job and is making a living, he is to be denied the benefits of reeducation for which Congress has appropriated millions." In effect, he argues, this often means abandoning our disabled defenders "to the human scrap-heap" and "making the draft of honor no more than a scrap of paper." *The Evening Post*, which has for many months carried on a campaign of publicity in behalf of our disabled service men, quotes also the Board's own statistics to show that while 140,000 applicants have been approved for vocational training, only 52,000 are actually receiving it. According to recent Washington dispatches only about 2,000 have completed training since the rehabilitation service was inaugurated in June, 1918. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, adviser on mental diseases to the Rockefeller Foundation, recently pointed out to a Congressional committee that no part of the money appropriated for war-veterans suffering from disability has been devoted to provision for those whose disability is in the form of mental and nervous disorders, with the result that in many instances these men are being committed to institutions in which criminal insane, drug addicts, and vicious degenerates are segregated. "Men so committed," said Dr. Salmon, "as a rule are never visited by Federal officials to see whether they are properly cared for or whether the institutions in which they are confined are even fireproof or fit for human beings." In some cases, he said, proprietors of private sanatoriums are pocketing as profits as much as sixty cents on each dollar received for the care of these ex-soldiers. With proper treatment, the doctor averred, half of the men suffering from such disorders could be returned to society "either well or socially recovered." The Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* quotes Col. Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, as saying that "10,000 disabled veterans are quartered in cellars, poor-houses, and insane asylums." And the Birmingham *Age-Herald* cites him as authority for the statement that "disabled war-veterans are dying from neglect and the families of incapacitated soldiers are starving because they can not get the compensation due them." "Experts estimate," says J. W. Rixey Smith, writing in *The American Legion Weekly*, "that there are at least 5,000 mentally disabled and 4,000 tubercular ex-service men in urgent need of hospital treatment at this time, and not able to get it because of lack of hospital facilities." In all, more than 71,000 of our soldiers and sailors have been discharged as mentally disabled, and more than 38,000 as tubercular. Failure of the nation to face the problem presented by these men, *The Chronicle-Telegraph* declares, would be "equivalent to the dishonorable repudiation of a debt."

Turning from general statements to specific instances, we cite at random, from an appendix to the American Legion's memorial, the cases of Clarence Gleason, John Murray, James A. Day, and an unidentified soldier:



DO IT NOW!
—Satterfield for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Clarence Gleason, altho totally and permanently disabled, received no compensation whatsoever from the time of his discharge, July 3, 1919, until his death in November, 1920. Six weeks before he died his case came to the attention of the American Legion, who took the matter up by telegraph with Washington, but no settlement could be made. Gleason died in poverty, railing against the Government.

John Murray was wounded in October, 1918, and discharged from the Army July 8, 1919, after his right leg had been amputated just below the hip, and suffering from tuberculosis contracted from exposure in the service. He was awarded compensation on a total temporary basis. In November, 1919, this was cut to a 60 per cent. basis, but, after protest, was again raised to total temporary rating in January, 1920. After repeated efforts, Murray was declared, on March 16, 1920, to be totally and permanently disabled, tho no payments were ever received by him on this award. On April 10 the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance was telegraphed that "John Murray received no payment for last two months. Please expedite checks so he can sign them before he dies to pay funeral expenses." Murray died on April 16, but the checks did not arrive until six days later.

James A. Day submitted claim for compensation about eight months prior to his death but never received any settlement of it. He died still waiting upon investigation and examination necessary to complete "the data required."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Shell-shocked veteran picked up on streets and remanded to jail. He was in a filthy cell five months without a hair cut. Later removed to insane asylum as charity patient.

Other typical cases have been gathered by J. W. Rixey Smith for *The American Legion Weekly*, from whose pages we quote the following:

"One fine morning, some three years ago, John Claude Kellar, of Olean, New York, slung his pack on his back, marched aboard a transport, and put to sea, just as many thousand other good Americans did the same week. France, rest-camps, and training sectors and marching and mud and the trenches and then gas and influenza and the armistice—that was the war-diary of Kellar, as it was of many thousand more.

"Finally Kellar came home. He was discharged from the Army and went to work. He soon found that his lungs were going bad on him. He stopt work and went to a hospital. He put in a claim for compensation from the Government.

"The Government granted him about one-half the amount he thought he was entitled to under the law. Kellar protested. He protested in person to the government agents whom he could see; he protested in writing to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in Washington. Weeks passed, and months. He was moved from one hospital to another, eventually being sent to one at Washington. His health was not improving. Worry and uncertainty over his claim for compensation aggravated his condition.

"Finally, early last month, his claim was allowed in full. The Government, in effect, admitted its error. There had been a technicality in the law. The point required a hair-line ruling by the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department, after pondering the matter for a year or two, had reached its decision. The day after Kellar's claim was granted—but before word reached him—Kellar walked into the ten-story headquarters of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, in Washington, to make a last desperate personal appeal for his cause. Before he could voice his claim he was seized with a pulmonary hemorrhage and died.

"Now it is just an accident that Kellar died in the headquarters of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. It would probably be grossly unfair to attribute responsibility for his death to the Bureau—or to the Treasury Department, or to Congress or to any of the agencies charged with the responsibility for this country's disabled in the world-war. There are good men in all these bodies doing their level best for the disabled ex-service man. Some splendid accomplishments have been achieved. Many thousands of men are getting their compensation and insurance and hospitalization and vocational education in the orderly and undisturbed course of events.

"But Kellar is dead—and there are many Kellars, casuals of misfortune, dying day by day. They are the victims of the combination of bad laws, inadequate facilities, technicalities, red tape, lack of coordination, and inefficiency which marks the Government's care of its disabled charges. Just as present conditions make possible such cases, they make impossible and fruitless any effort definitely to fix the blame for them. . . . . . .

"There are Kellars too weak to drag themselves to Washington, dying wherever their miserable lot happens to be, in almshouses, in insane asylums, in private hospitals and institutions run for profit, in tents, in cellars, in garrets, in jails.

"There are Kellars sick in bed who have appealed to the Government which they fought to preserve who have received twenty-five dollars, fifteen dollars, eight dollars, four dollars and a half a month.

"There are Kellars with grants of eighty dollars a month whose allowance without notice and without apparent reason has unexpectedly been cut to twenty dollars a month, to twelve dollars, and even less.

"There are Kellars who have appealed to the Government and who, after two, three, six, eight, and twelve months, have received no answer at all.

"There are Kellars who have never received a government check, who have never felt the sheets of a government bed, Kellars dying whose loved ones and dependents can only sit by in destitution and want and watch them die. Kellars growing sicker day by day. Kellars without money. Kellars without hospital beds. Kellars just S. O. L.

"In Public Health Service Hospital No. 41 at New Haven, Conn., fourteen disabled ex-service men, nearly all of them tubercular, died while the Government debated the technicality of whether or not they could be granted the maximum allowance for total disability. Among the thousands of cases which came to the attention of the American Legion are many similar to these."

A unanimous press demand that our debt to the disabled dough-boys be paid in full. "When there was talk of levying billions of dollars in taxes to give a bonus to every soldier there was objection, but at the same time there was great unanimity in stating that everybody desired the utmost generosity in caring for the wounded, crippled, and disabled," remarks the Utica *Press;* and the Detroit *Times* declares the problem to be "of most vital interest to every American," and one that demands "immediate attention." "Our soldiers were told they would be our first care, but our promise was better than our performance," says the Chicago *Tribune*, which adds, "It is time to make good." "Something certainly should be done, or we shall stand forever condemned," exclaims the Buffalo *Commercial;* and the Baltimore *Sun* declares that "indifference becomes criminal in connection with men who have suffered so greatly for their country, and who can look only to their country's Government for aid." "If one-half of what is being told about the failure to provide for them is true, it is cause for national abasement," avers the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. "It is not the will of the American people nor of Congress that men disabled in the service of the nation should want for anything," declares the Boston *Globe*, which assures us that "the nation is eager to have this wrong set right."

"For these men the war is not over," the Shreveport *Times* reminds us; and it goes on to say:

> "The nation was grateful, all right, back in the war-days, when the foe threatened. The nation was grateful indeed when the flower of American manhood rose up in arms and went forth to give battle. The nation promised much to the boys who fought 'Over There.' And this is the nation that sang so loudly and often, 'When You Come Back.'
>
> "Well, they came back, many of them ill and disabled. About half a million of those brave boys were discharged from service 'with disability.' Yes, they came back! But it seems that the nation has forgotten that they came back; has forgotten the fine promises that were made upon the eve of battle. The nation has forgotten its solemn duty.
>
> "'The war is over.' Those four words you have heard often since November 11, 1918. 'The war is over,' declared politicians in Congress as they voted away war-time legislation.
>
> "The war is not over for those veterans discharged 'with disability.' The war will not be over with them for many years to come.
>
> "And until the war is over with them, with the last one of them, it can not be entirely over for the rest of us. That much of the war which has to do with giving the sick and maimed veterans a square deal can never be over until the last of them has passed on into the hereafter."

The American Legion, in its memorial to Congress, makes the situation clear in the following illuminating sentences:

> "In the rehabilitation of a disabled man there are three needs—medical treatment, vocational training, and financial support. The Government has recognized the three needs, but overlooks the fact that they are the simultaneous needs of one man, and not of three different men or of one man at three different times. It makes three problems out of what really is one three-part problem. Continuing this faulty conception, it has given the problem over to three agencies—the Public Health Service for treatment, the Federal Board for Vocational Education for training, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance for financial support. Each of these agencies is an institution complete in itself. Each is administratively independent of the other two. All by force of circumstances are exercising functions they were not intended to exercise. This presents an amazing spectacle of administrative chaos, duplication, wasted energy, and conflict which is the key to the present condition.
>
> "The result is the suffering of the disabled veterans. Thousands are waiting and have waited for months for compensation for their injuries. Thousands have waited for months for an opportunity to reestablish themselves as self-sustaining members of society by vocational training. Thousands are in need of hospitalization, and the Government has no hospital facilities available for them. Of the 20,000 now in hospital, 4,500 are quartered in institutions unsuited to the needs of the men quartered there. New hospital cases are developing at the rate of 1,500 a month in excess of the number discharged. Sixteen thousand beds are needed now. Hundreds of veterans are the objects of public and private charity. Afflicted and penniless veterans have been driven to refuge in almshouses and jails. Many have died, and if immediate relief is not forthcoming more will die destitute, without proper medical care, without compensation with which to obtain it, abandoned by the country they served. All this is attributable directly to the manner in which the Government has administered the affairs of the disabled."

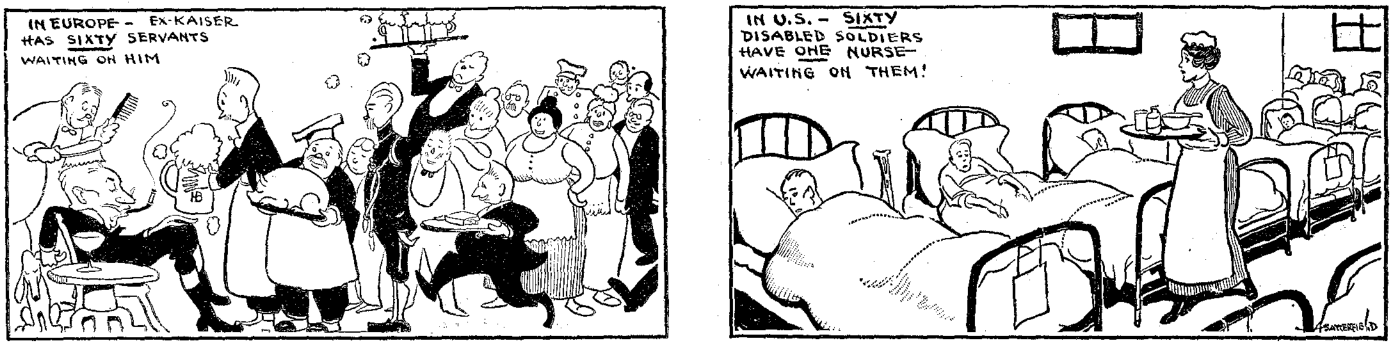
The remedy for these conditions, says the Legion, lies in new legislation along the lines indicated in the following paragraphs:

> "From a scientific standpoint the functions of training, treatment, and compensation must be combined. From an administrative standpoint the functions of the three agencies—the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Public Health Service must be coordinated, their machinery decentralized, and all three placed under a common control. The disabled man has a right to deal with one agency, which shall take care of his physical, vocational, and financial restoration.
>
> "To do this there must be a new law which shall physically consolidate and coordinate the activities of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and the Public Health Service, and place the unified organization under a single administrative head. The whole must be decentralized.
>
> "The unified organization should be provided at once with an appropriation sufficient to buy, build, and enlarge hospitals to provide and maintain facilities ample to relieve the present situation with reference to hospitalization and to prevent its recurrence."

A bill embodying these reforms is already in the hands of a committee in each branch of Congress, and many papers join with the American Legion in urging its speedy enactment. Not long ago a similar appeal in behalf of our disabled veterans was presented to Congress by a joint committee headed by Henry L. Stimpson, formerly Secretary of War. Among the recommendations this committee made were the following:

> "Coordination of all soldier-relief agencies.
>
> "Adequate hospital facilities under government control.
>
> "Branch offices throughout the country for the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.
>
> "Vocational training with maintenance for every veteran honorably discharged with a disability of 10 per cent. or more incurred in or traceable to the service.
>
> "Vocational training with maintenance for American citizens disabled in the service of the Allies and for the widows and orphans of men who died in the service."

This matter was also touched on by President Wilson in his last message to Congress, when he urged "early consideration" of the needs of "these heroic men" who "can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation."


IN EUROPE - EX-KAISER HAS SIXTY SERVANTS WAITING ON HIM
HB
IN U.S. - SIXTY DISABLED SOLDIERS HAVE ONE NURSE— WAITING ON THEM!
SATTERFIELD

VANQUISHED AND VICTOR.

—Satterfield for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

THE NEW ITALY

ITALY HAS BEEN RAISED by the various peace treaties, as has her ancient rival and neighbor, Greece, nearer to the power and prestige of classical times than she has been since the early years of the Christian era. The poet-Captain d'Annunzio, lately ousted from Fiume, dreamed for the nation a complete return to the old glory, "when to be a simple Roman was greater than to be a northern king," but the majority of Italian statesmen agree with the world at large that Italy's recent expansion has been as considerable as she could reasonably have expected. As for d'Annunzio's attempt to hold Fiume against both the will of his own Government and of the other Allies, "it actually had some effect in revising the terms of the Peace Treaty," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking for a considerable portion of the press who find the romantic captain's adventure not altogether a farce. "His apparent defeat may well be construed as a victory."

The population of the kingdom, according to figures collected by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works, of Buffalo, New York, has been increased by about 1,150,000 through the addition of the recently acquired territories shown on the accompanying map. "The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1920 gives the 1914 population as 35,597,784, an increase from 34,671,377 in 1911, so that the recent additions bring the present total up to about 36,740,000. Of the total increase brought by recent annexations, according to a handbook prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office, "Trentino and Alto Adige" (London), the section numbered "1" on the accompanying map contributed the larger part. In 1910, says the British authority, the total population of this district was 616,856. "The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous," notes "The Statesman's Year-Book," but the British handbook referred to asserts that this is not the case in the territory known as Trentino and Alto Adige. Thus, altho the Trentino "may be regarded as wholly Italian or at least Romance, the Alto Adige is, with certain exceptions, almost solidly German. The Austrian census of 1910 shows the population of this region as consisting of 215,796 Germans, 22,500 Italians and Ladins, and 1,643 persons of other nationality. This gives a proportion of Italians of under 8 per cent., or, if we except the Enneberg district, where Ladins are in an overwhelming majority, only 5 per cent. This is certainly an underestimate, tho the Italian estimate of 25 per cent. is also an exaggeration." The Ladins mentioned above as sharing this district with the Italians are a related race of mixed Latin descent "speaking the Romansch dialect," says the International Encyclopedia.

The annexation of this northern territory by Italy is defended on the ground that Austrian rule brought economic ruin to the country. The situation under Austria, and the possibilities in case customs barriers and other difficulties are removed, are treated in these paragraphs in "Trentino and Alto Adige":

> "The Austrian Government undoubtedly decided to regard the Trentino as a military zone, and has displayed indifference and even active hostility to its development. The authorities have consistently opposed the development of communications with Italy and consented with the greatest reluctance to the maintenance of those that exist. They have stopt the convenient and long-established practise of sending Italian cattle to the Trentino pastures during the summer months; they have refused to consent to the supply of electric power to Italy; and in cases too numerous to specify they have placed obstacles in the way of the development of trade. There can be little doubt that, if the Trentino were freed from Austrian control, its prosperity would greatly increase. The economic future of the region must principally depend on the utilization of its water-power."

This "white coal," as several Italian economists speak of their water-power, is counted upon as the one great factor certain to raise Italy to high rank among the manufacturing nations. The other annexed territories, the Gorizia Carso, Istria, and Dalmatia, offer two other "wide spheres of activity—the sea and stone-quarrying," a writer points out in *The Anglo-Italian Review* (London). The Romans worked the quarries of Nabresina, Pola, and the Island of Brazza, near Spalato. As for the maritime advantages gained with the new littoral, *Current History* (New York) recalls that "before the war Trieste was the great trading center of the Adriatic and the main artery through which the markets of Vienna, Budapest, and Prague received the bulk of their imports. In 1913 more than 14,000 vessels and nearly 5,000,000 tons of freight used its harbor." It was after mention of these economic advantages that the government leader in the Italian Chamber recently declared: "Signor Giolitti has the merit of concluding . . . a peace . . . which has obtained for Italy all that belongs to it."

On the historical grounds so eloquently invoked by d'Annunzio, however, the present kingdom might lay claim to most of Europe, including England and Wales. "In ancient times," to translate from "L'Italia," by Ernest Hatch Wilkins and Antonio Mermarioni, a volume just issued by the University of Chicago Press, "the city of Rome, center of an extraordinary force bent on conquest and organization, extended its dominion first over the neighboring populations, then throughout the peninsula, and later through almost all the rest of the known world." Roman history, with its record of Roman martial grandeur, of Roman laws which are now the basis of all the legal systems governing the civilized world, of Roman art, literature, and architecture, is as much the heritage of every European and American schoolboy as is the history of his own land. The waves of "barbarians" from the north and east, which successively overran the country, were slowly absorbed by the native population, still notable for many of the old Latin characteristics. "Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold," notes "The Statesman's Year-Book," "who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman."

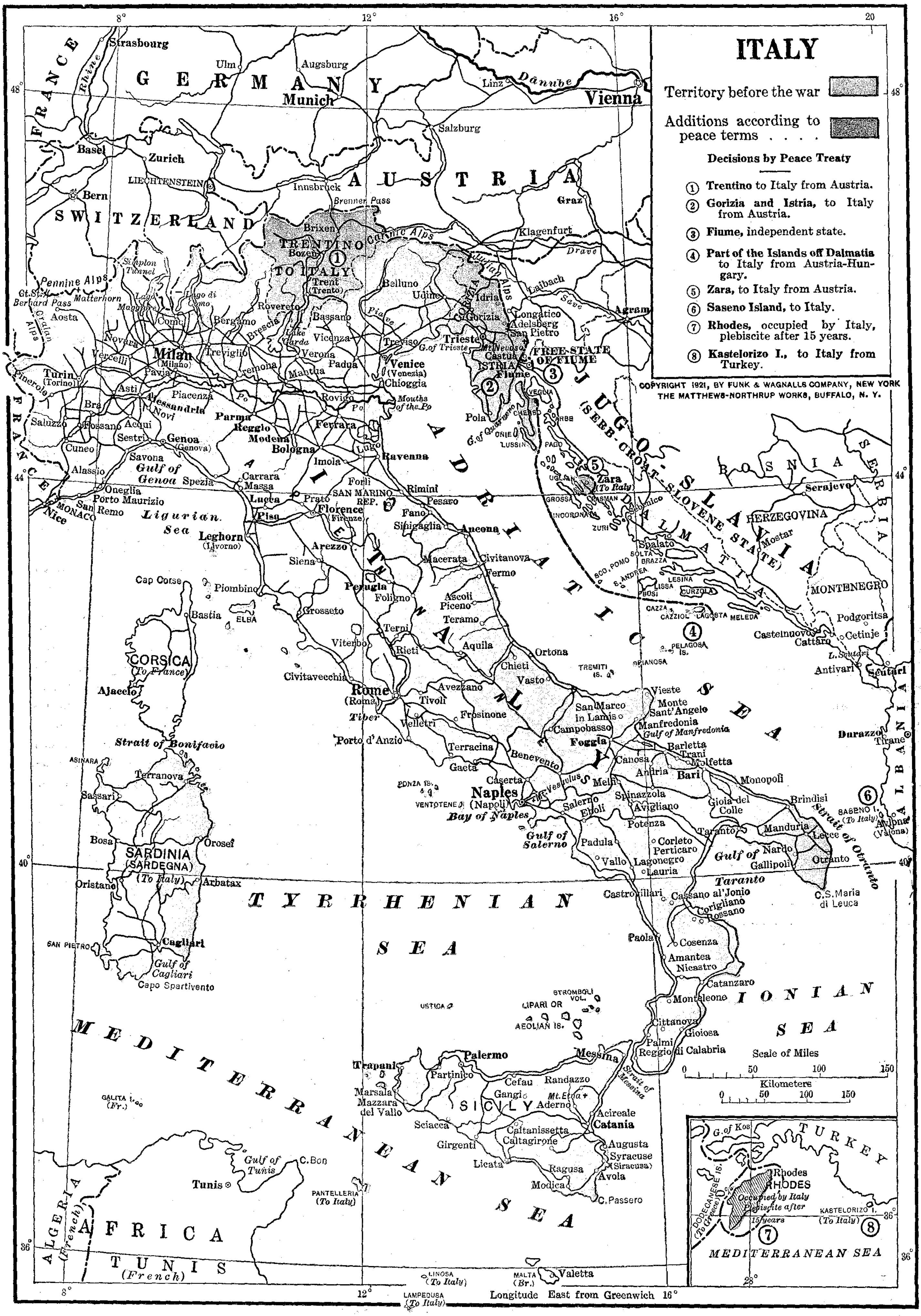
The slow amalgamation of the various semi-independent principalities, kingdoms, duchies, and Papal States since that time reached a climax in February, 1861, when the first Italian Parliament assembled and declared (on March 17), Vittorio Emmanuel King of Italy. The remaining part of the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army in 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the kingdom by a plebiscite on October 7 of the same year. Since this loss of his temporal power the Pope has remained a self-sentenced prisoner in the Vatican.

In all the long history of Italy, which has been for the most part a history of wars of conquest or defense, Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, finds few episodes more dramatic than the breaking of the Italian lines around Caporetto late in 1917. To translate from his account in *La Revue de Genève* (Geneva):

> "Caporetto remains a huge legend. The treason of the soldiers, of which so much has been said, never existed. The disintegration of the army by defeatist propaganda is a fantastic invention. . . . It was a battle lost by certain errors of generalship which might have been avoided, but which were neither more grave nor more unusual than many other errors committed by many other generals in the course of the world-war."

Nevertheless, "Caporetto saved us," he says, and continues:

> "All history, since the Cimbri and Teutons, proves that it is very easy for an army to enter the Valley of the Po, but very difficult to get out of it. The Vallet of the Po is a sort of mouse-trap: unfortunate is the army which enters there, guided by victory, and finds a serious resistance. It ends by being thrown against the mountains and crusht. . . . The foresight of the historian was verified to the letter: The Austrian army which entered Italy in 1917 never succeeded in getting out."


ITALY
Territory before the war
Additions according to peace terms
Decisions by Peace Treaty
① Trentino to Italy from Austria.
② Gorizia and Istria, to Italy from Austria.
③ Fiume, independent state.
④ Part of the Islands off Dalmatia to Italy from Austria-Hungary.
⑤ Zara, to Italy from Austria.
⑥ Saseno Island, to Italy.
⑦ Rhodes, occupied by Italy, plebiscite after 15 years.
⑧ Kastelorizo I., to Italy from Turkey.
GERMANY
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
FRANCE
TRENTINO TO ITALY
FREE STATE OF FIUME
JUGO-SLAVIA (SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE)
DALMATIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
MONTENEGRO
SERBIA
ALBANIA
CORSICA (To France)
SARDINIA (SARDEGNA) (To Italy)
SICILY
ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
Ligurian Sea
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
TUNIS (French)
ALGERIA (French)
TURKEY
RHODES Occupied by Italy Plebiscite after 15 years
KASTELORIZO I. (To Italy)
DODECANESE IS. (To Greece)
Rome
Naples
Milan
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Zara (To Italy)
Saseno I. (To Italy)
Scale of Miles
Kilometers
Longitude East from Greenwich

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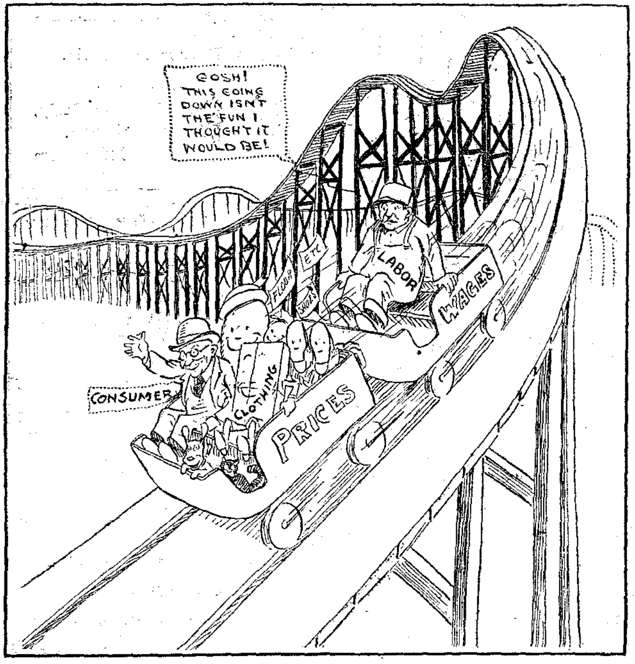
A LEAN YEAR FOR PAY ENVELOPS

OUR GREAT ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED—as large, they tell us, as the army we sent to fight the Kaiser—bears witness to the fact that labor no longer occupies the industrial saddle. To many of us "the war seemed to have thrust the workingman into a position of permanently increased rewards and power; present indications," observes the New York *Globe*, are "that they did not actually do so." Textile-workers call a 22½ per cent. wage-cut "vindictive" and "high-handed," but decide not to strike, merely protesting that the employers "make this cut down in pay knowing that the workers of the textile industry are in a poverty-stricken condition." The worker, as the daily papers note, now has a simple choice between no work or work at reduced wages. All over the country mills have been shutting down indefinitely or for brief periods. When they reopen, as many did the first week of the new year, in most cases they announce lower wage-scales. A representative of Chicago packing companies, who has been gathering statistics, asserted a while ago that out of 879 industries, each employing more than 100 men and located in various sections of the country, 725 had reduced wages either directly or by reducing hours of work. Wage-cuts, agree various industrial authorities, are to be the order of the coming year. In every industry, says Mr. Babson, the statistician, wage-cuts "will be coming along now with regularity." Reductions, observes Mr. Malcolm W. Davis, industrial editor of *The Evening Post*, "range from 10 to 15 per cent. to as much as 50 per cent. in a few extreme cases." Broadly speaking, he says, the new scales show "a tendency to return to levels established in 1919. Wages generally will still be definitely above those of the years just before the war and during the early period of the war." Since October the newspapers have been full of items calling attention to wage-cuts. Perhaps the cotton-mills of the Southern States started the ball rolling early in the fall. At the end of November three Fall River mills cut wages 20 per cent. Various other textile industries, North and South, followed with cuts of from 5 to 20 per cent. Calumet & Hecla cut its miners' wages 15 per cent. Independent steel companies made wage-reductions running as high as 25 per cent. Silk-mills announced 20 and 25 per cent. cuts. In December the great textile-mills in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island began to move for a uniform 22½ per cent. reduction, with which the American Woolen Company finally fell in line on January 10. Street-railroad wages have been reduced in Cleveland and Detroit. The glovers in Gloversville cut wages from a fifth to a third. New York clothing manufacturers announced a 30 per cent. cut on a piece-work basis. In several cases workers have voluntarily offered to take lower wage-schedules, as, for instance, the employees in the Pullman Company's shop, the Salt Lake City masons, the Baltimore building workers, and the workers in several Southern mills. Industries in which pay cuts have been most drastic and most general, so the Springfield *Republican* notes, are the textile, motor-car, iron and steel, copper-mining, lumber, and garment trades. Continues *The Republican:*



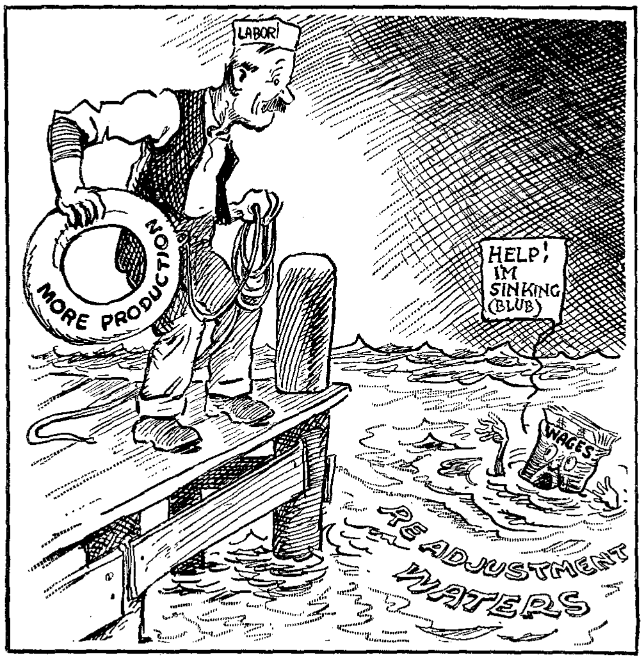
ON THE TRAILER.

—Perry in the Portland *Oregonian*.

> "One hears of almost no wage-reductions as yet in the transportation field, in most public utilities, and in industries requiring continuous operation where organized labor has great bargaining power by virtue of a strong strategic position. In the building trades the housing shortage tends to maintain the high-wage level. . . . . . .
>
> "That labor's position tends to weaken in the wages equation, however, is obvious. One hundred thousand men have been thrown out of employment in Detroit, the automobile center, and the downward pressure in the whole industrial North is to be observed in the rapid return to the South of large numbers of negroes who had come north during the labor scarcity in wartime. Labor's 'liquidation' is also in progress in the department-stores of the large cities, which are discharging numbers of the cheaper-grade clerks instead of making any general cut in wages. One of the chief stores in New York City has laid off one-third of its whole organization, and it expects to rebuild later on with a lower wage-scale.
>
> "The justification for the wage-reductions reported is found by the employers not only in their lean sales and order-books, but also in the reduced cost of living. . . . . . .
>
> "It is estimated that wages and retail prices may soon settle down to a level not more than 50 per cent. above the level of 1913–14. But this estimate is based on the assumption that Congress will not attempt to lift prices of agricultural products by special legislation raising tariff duties on foodstuffs and raw materials, or providing for more inflation through financial operations of the Government.
>
> "If our wage-earners are to accept reductions in pay without serious protest, on the virtual assurance that the cost of living is to come down and stay down, they will be very unjustly victimized by legislation designed to promote the interests primarily of the producers of food and raw materials."

To many business authorities this fall in wages seems a perfectly logical result of deflation and falling prices. Since labor tried to base its recompense during the war on the cost of living, it can not reasonably, in the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, object to present readjustment of wages as prices go down. "If wage-cuts lag behind declines in the cost of living, and the basic eight-hour day with compensation for overtime, which was won in so many industries, is left undisturbed—and both of these conditions have thus far been met—American wage-earners will not be worse off as regards real wages than they were before the war, and as regards working conditions they will be much better off," Prof. R. Seager, of Columbia University, tells us in the New York *Tribune*. The financial editor of *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) believes that we are entering the final stage of deflation with "the inevitable lowering of wages, of retail prices, and of rents." He thinks that employers have generally been postponing wage-reductions until the retailers began to cut prices. Now that this is being done, and now that "there are many evidences of approaching deflation of rents," this authority believes that labor will see the justice of wage-deflation. The editor of *Financial America* (New York) tries to console the wage-earners with the statement that despite wage-reductions they "have not yielded as much of their earnings as many farmers." And now that the farmer is mentioned, it is interesting to note that the editor of *The Stock and Dairy Farmer* (Duluth) finds farm help obtainable in the Duluth employment agencies at a reduction of about $25 per month in wages. The Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, in the heart of the New England textile-mill country, tells the workers that their wage-scales "will stand a great deal of cutting and still remain far higher than before the war," and precisely the same point is made by the Baltimore *American* and the Philadelphia *North American*.

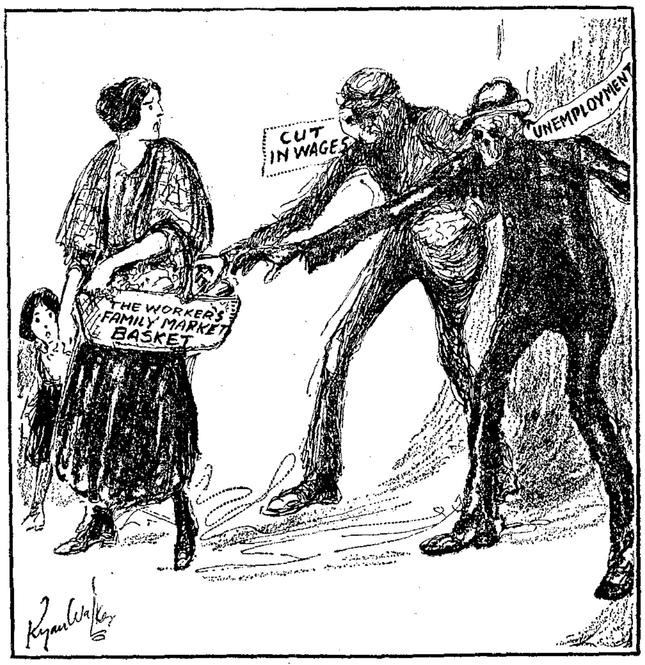
On the other hand, a labor paper like the Cleveland *Citizen* declares that "the workers never receive increases in wages proportionate to increased costs of living," and the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* is convinced by recent happenings that "wages go up last and come down first." As retail prices are reduced it may be fair to reduce wage-scales, "especially bonus scales which have been established more or less with a view to meeting the cost of living in a period of abnormal prices"; but, insists the New York *Evening Post*, "it is mere justice that the fall in retail prices shall become real and general before wages are sliced." In answer to the explanation that these wage-reductions will restore the level of June, 1919, "and still leave the pay-envelop fatter by far than it was in the prewar period," the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "But it is to be borne in mind that the cost of living, altho it is showing a marked tendency downward, has not in general, or in important items like rent, receded even to the 1919 level, and the laborer is still worthy of a hire that shall enable him to live in decency and even in comfort." The Philadelphia paper also tells employers that labor should not be expected to bear the entire burden of sacrifice; "profits have been extraordinary during the past five years, as well as wages, and they, too, can be cut, to enable reduced prices to stimulate trade and set the factory-wheels going." The New York *World* turns sarcastic as it calls attention to the past profits of the textile-manufacturers. "The Fall River cotton-mills, during their past fiscal year, had to pay such high wages, such high prices for raw cotton," we are told, "that they were able to distribute in dividends only $9,989,300, or an average of 29.14 per cent. on their capital stock. Their highest previous record was reached in 1918 when $6,085,326 was disbursed, or an average of 18.49 per cent." But with reduced wages, raw cotton 50 per cent. cheaper, and a Republican protective tariff in prospect, "this appealing tale of industrial disaster promises not again to be repeated." The Providence *News* tells a similar tale of individual mills making profits last year of 100 per cent., 200 per cent., and 220 per cent., and 250 per cent.



THE LIFE-PRESERVER MAY SAVE HIS WAGES.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Some manufacturers, including a number of those in the city of Rochester, for instance, do not believe that there has been any drop in the cost of living sufficient to justify drastic wage-cuts. A leading clothing man believes that the skilled workers are getting no more than they should, but that there should be a readjustment downward in the case of unskilled labor. The National Association of Manufacturers has issued a bulletin stating that retail prices have not yet gone low enough to justify sweeping wage-cuts. This bulletin urges, instead, a policy of increased efficiency and the weeding out of drones, slackers, and the malcontents as aids to price-reductions A New Jersey manufacturer warns employers of the danger of reducing wages at a time when the public's purchasing power is so "sorely needed" in business. "Do not," he says, "let your pessimism control your judgment to a point of reducing the purchasing power of employees."



A ROBBERY NOT REPORTED BY THE POLICE.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

From another angle, the Chicago *Tribune* pleads with the employer to "be reasonable." Accompanying the various wage-reductions are "indications that employers are taking advantage of hard times and a slack labor market to deal a heavy blow at the unions." This is "a bad policy":

> "There is a moment's pause in the scramble to obtain labor at any price, but that is no reason why employers should use the moment to knock labor down and sit on its head. Rather the pause should be grasped as an opportunity to reach an understanding which will prevent difficulties."

The same argument for a common understanding between employer and employee on this matter of wage-levels is made by the New York *Times*, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, and the Raleigh *News and Observer*. And in the Brooklyn *Eagle* we read:

> 'Cutting wages without consultation with employees and without fully explaining to those affected the reasons for the cuts is more than likely to breed industrial warfare and entail heavy losses all around. Where employers and employees are on terms of mutual confidence and cooperation the question of meeting a decline of business with a cut in wages may be frankly discust and satisfactorily settled. That appears to have been the course lately adopted in at least two Southern factories where wages were lowered on the initiative of the employees themselves. In the management of both of these corporations the employees were represented and they were thus made to understand the necessity for themselves contributing to the maintenance of business by helping to lower running charges. The result is that business will continue, employment will not cease, and employers and employees are made to feel that they are interdependent and mutually helpful."

NO MORE RAILROAD STRIKES—"IF"

"IF BOTH SIDES LIVE UP to the friendly spirit" in which the new agreement was reached between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its employees for the settlement of all labor disputes, then, says the management of the railroad, future strikes will be wholly unnecessary and not even a strike vote ever need be taken by the employees concerned. Since the Pennsylvania is our largest railroad system, with its 130,000 stockholders, 250,000 employees, and 27,000 miles of track, it is not surprizing to find editors deeply imprest. And the more so since, as Mr. John J. Leary tells us in the New York *World*, the railway executives of the country have met and decided to follow the Pennsylvania's example of arranging to adjust differences with employees through a series of joint boards. Railroad labor-leaders generally prefer a national agreement, while the managers think it much better for each road to settle its own affairs "within the family," so to speak. "By dealing direct with their men it is maintained that it will be more nearly possible to avoid injustice on either side and at the same time decrease the danger of strikes by giving an early decision on all matters that may arise." But, as the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* observes, "the manifest difficulty lies in the living up to the letter and spirit of such plans by both sides. There's the rub, and there's the 'if' in which so much virtue traditionally inheres." Perhaps when some of the labor weeklies get around to discussion of the Pennsylvania plan, this doubt may loom still larger, but at present it does not seem to worry many editors. In the light of all the circumstances, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* finds it quite negligible:

> "If there had been in the minds of either party to this agreement any doubt as to the spirit which would prevail, such an agreement never could have been reached. It is evident that the settlement is based on mutual confidence, and where this exists there can be no question as to results."

And in all the big towns along the Pennsylvania we find editors congratulating the railway managers and labor-leaders who have worked out the new plan. In New York, it seems to *The Journal of Commerce* that the Pennsylvania has done all that is humanly possible in the way of "establishing machinery for the peaceful settlement of all labor disputes that may arise." In Philadelphia, *The Public Ledger* thinks that "because this mutual working agreement should operate to safeguard the public interest as well as the interests of the company and its trainmen, and thus set a precedent for imitation elsewhere," it "is properly to be regarded as a great forward step in stabilizing industrial relations in a field where there was vast room for better methods, a more humane and a mutually advantageous understanding." In Pittsburgh, *The Post* likewise congratulates the country; *The Sun*, of Baltimore, and *The Herald*, of Washington, join in the chorus of praise; and under the head-line, "Peace Along the Pennsylvania," the Chicago *Daily News* commends the plan as illustrating anew "the right way to peace and amity in industrial relations."

As briefly described by a recent statement sent out from the Pennyslvania's Philadelphia office, the new agreement, which became effective January 1, includes "the enginemen, conductors, firemen, hostlers, trainmen, and switch-tenders, constituting the most numerous groups of employees directly engaged in the movement of freight and passenger traffic." It may be extended later to other groups. In the first place, there is a joint reviewing committee on which management and labor are equally represented which must reach decisions by a two-thirds vote. It is to meet monthly and hear appeals from the monthly meetings between managers and labor representatives in the divisions and subdivisions of the Pennsylvania system. Every decision, whether of the joint reviewing committee or one of the subordinate meetings, is, after ratification or modification by the reviewing committee, to be made "binding upon the management and employees in all regions" and is to "govern all existing and future cases of a similar nature."

TO SELL EUROPE OUR SURPLUS ON TICK

THERE ARE "GOVERNMENT DUTIES preceding war, during war, and following war," declares the financial Boston *News Bureau*, and one of these duties, points out this paper, is to do everything it can to find a foreign market for our surplus wheat and other farm products, cotton, shoes, and other manufactured commodities. Every one knows that the United States has more cotton, more grain, more copper, more steel, and more commodities in general than it can use. European manufacturers want cotton to spin, but, points out the Detroit *Free Press*, "they can not pay for the cotton until they sell the finished product." For these reasons farmers, cotton-planters, and exporters urged so strongly that the War Finance Corporation be revived that both Houses passed a resolution to revive the corporation, and when the President vetoed the resolution they overrode his veto. During the war this corporation advanced money to concerns engaged in work necessary for the prosecution of the war when these firms could not get the money through ordinary banking channels. Its capital stock is owned by the Government. Last May the Secretary of the Treasury suspended operations, and now the corporation is to be revived so that it may lend money to banks which finance exports and make advances to persons and companies engaged in the exportation of domestic products when the exporter can not obtain credit in the ordinary way. In short, our surplus products will be sold to Europe on credit, and Uncle Sam will pay the home producers and trust Europe to pay him later.

"The ostensible purpose of the corporation is to finance exports," declares the Baltimore *News;* "its real intent is to do indirectly what can not be done directly—protect the farmer's overdrawn credit and refinance him." "Yet," thinks the Duluth *Herald*, "nobody will be more grievously disappointed than the farmer in the outcome of this legislation." "It may be the middle of March before action of any consequence can be taken, and meanwhile the emergency is passing," predicts one paper. In any event, "it means that the Government will finance transactions which the banks considered too great a risk," asserts the Rochester *Post-Express*, and, after all is said and done, the new law, in the opinion of the Springfield *Union*, "will have no more effect on the inevitable economic conditions than did Attorney-General Palmer's nibbling operations against profiteers."

As to the President's veto, many papers seem to agree with the New York *Journal of Commerce* that he showed great "wisdom and courage in vetoing the bill." His decisive action proves, according to the Indianapolis *News*, that "whatever may be true of the motor-apparatus of the President, his mind is working with its old-time clearness and vigor," and the Baltimore *Sun* voices the opinion of several editors when it declares that "it is easier to override the President's veto than to refute the reasoning of the message accompanying it." The various reasons for and against the revival of the War Finance Corporation were discust in our issue of January 1, but at that time the President had not been heard from. In his message the President says:

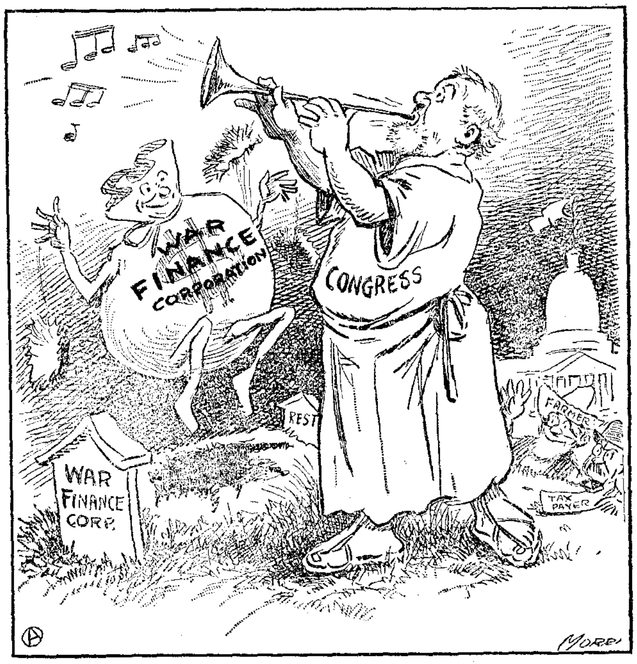
> "The recent Brussels conference, composed of experts from many European countries and from other nations, itself exprest the opinion that further credits should not be accorded directly

by governments. I do not believe that they should be accorded indirectly.

"Exports of domestic products have not declined since the armistice. On the contrary, they have greatly increased. The difficulty in the way of still larger exports does not seem to lie so much in the lack of financial ability here as in Europe's lack of means to make payment. The experts of the Brussels conference reported that 'one of the chief obstacles to the granting of credits is the absence in borrowing countries of sufficient securities for ultimate repayment.' Until this obstacle is removed it is difficult to see how materially larger exports to Europe are to be made even if exporters, aided or unaided by government finance, stand ready to do their part.

"Under the law if the activities of the corporation were resumed no direct advances could be made to producers, and if they could be they would not accomplish the objects in view. They would not create demand for our products. They could be made only to exporters or to banks engaged in financing exports, and if they did in some measure stimulate exports they would probably not have the effect apparently most desired of substantially increasing those of agricultural commodities.

"It is highly probable that the most immediate and conspicuous effect of the resumption of the corporation's activities would be an effort on the part of exporters to shift the financing of their operations from ordinary commercial channels to the Government. This would be unfortunate. It would continue the Government as an active factor in ordinary business operations. If activities of any considerable magnitude resulted they would necessitate the imposition of additional taxes or further borrowing, either through the War Finance Corporation or by the Treasury. In either case new burdens would be laid upon all the people."



GABRIEL.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The President is right," asserts the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "because he takes the only view that can be taken from the standpoint of sound business economics." And "the Senate is wrong," continues this paper, "because it refused to take that into consideration and is moved entirely by political motives." "Ignorance and demagogy, not considerations of right and soundness, are at bottom of that performance," declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, while the Philadelphia *Bulletin* looks upon the action of the Senate and House as "concessions to expediency, in part financial and in part political." But "the purpose uppermost in their mind was to do something that could be referred to as farmer legislation," thinks the Indianapolis *News*. What it really amounts to, however, says the Providence *News*, is that "Congress, in selecting the farmer as a privileged person, is using the people's money dishonestly." However, as the New York *Times* points out:

"This action by Congress is meaningless unless followed up by further legislation. Congress must now provide funds for the corporation. These can be obtained in one of two ways—either by direct appropriations out of the Treasury, now facing a deficit at the end of this fiscal year of about $1,500,000,000, or by the sale of bonds. In the opinion of finance authorities, either plan means increased taxation and further holding up of falling prices, now giving way to economic forces. Critics of the proposition say that the credits of Europe are absorbed and any further aid given by the United States Government would be dangerous and probably mean a loss to the people.

"It is pointed out if Congress is serious in adopting this legislation, funds of about $1,000,000,000 must be provided."

Chairman McFadden, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, further states that "the Secretary of the Treasury will have to put into the corporation approximately $380,000,000 which had been used by the Treasury Department in reducing the public debt," and many editors wonder how the new law will affect the value of Liberty bonds. "Is this a good time to issue more government bonds?" asks the Chicago *Daily News*, and as if in reply the Washington *Post* declares that if this is done "it will undoubtedly result in further reductions in the market prices of outstanding Liberty bonds and a consequent further loss to the millions who own them." The Buffalo *Commercial*, which believes that "this financing of private enterprise at public expense is fundamentally wrong, and will react upon the country most unfavorably," declares that "the issuing of more bonds will check the process of deflation which is now almost completed, and later on we shall have to go through once more the things that we have just been going through." As the Springfield *Republican* explains:

"The revival of the War Finance Corporation over the executive veto is really a 'sop' to the Western and Southern farmers. It recalls the days when Congress felt obliged to 'do something for silver' in order to appease the producing interests of the West and South. That the corporation will prove a disappointment to those sincerely expecting a rise in prices of farm products from its operation is almost a certainty. Economically, there is not a little absurdity in legislating to promote a private export trade by the use of government credit when our exports for last month are estimated at double our imports, and the total exports for the year 1920 are estimated at $8,191,008,468, as against imports of $5,468,053,460."

And we are told in a news dispatch that—

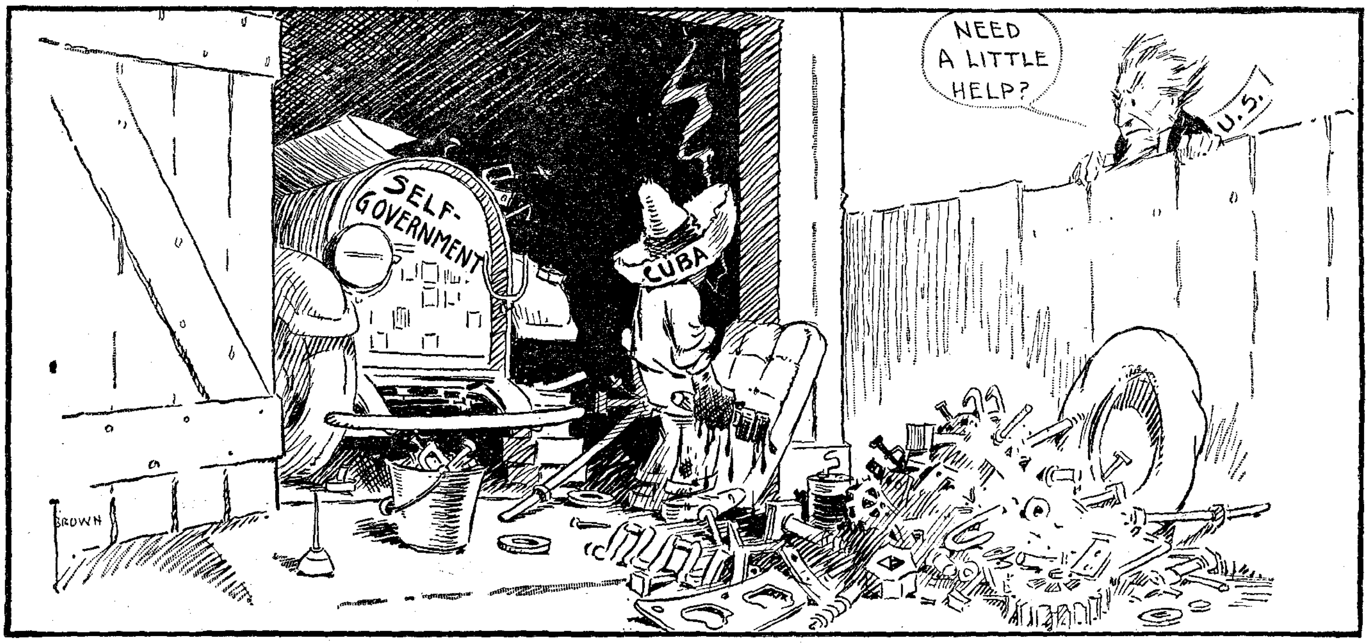
"The corporation's previous record is significant. Total loans on exports made by it from the time such loans were authorized on March 3, 1919, to May 10, 1920, when advances were suspended, amounted to $45,500,000. During the same period the total exports from the United States amounted to approximately $9,600,000,000."

The unique comment of the Boston *News Bureau*, a financial paper which lines up in favor of restoring the corporation's powers, is interesting. As we are told by this paper:

"Deflation has gone as far in this country as is consistent with safety, prudence, or sanity. It is neither necessary nor desirable to pull down all prices at once. It should not be the function of any man or group of men or of government to deflate prices. Prices deflate themselves when the demand is supplied. But there are times of disorganization when a parental hand can restore order more economically and promptly than the law of supply and demand.

"We are not yet through the war-cloud, and it is just as much the function of the Government to help restore balances and business equilibriums after the war as it is to take measures to prevent disorganization during war or undertake peace measures before war. Under our present war-relations with Germany, how can trade relations be resumed with Central Europe without government leadership and protection?

"Every agent that can assist temporarily, or otherwise, in restoring international trade organization should be welcomed and receive political and financial support. This is no time for theorizing concerning the limitation of government functions. Most of the economic theories of the world have been upset by the war. What is wanted is action—prompt action—in the restoration of economic equilibriums."



STALLED. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

A GENTLE HINT TO CUBA

CUBA "MUST WATCH HER STEP," remarked the Baltimore *Sun* when it learned that Major-General Crowder had been sent by President Wilson to consult with President Menocal, of Cuba, on conditions in that country, for, according to the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Cuba "is in a desperate political and financial plight." "There is no civil war in Cuba now, nor is the Government threatened by force," points out the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but a moratorium declared by the Government prevents the collection of debts due to Americans, cancelation of contracts owing to the slump in sugar has produced a novel situation, and Havana's harbor is congested with ships loaded with undelivered goods." The moratorium, declares the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "has caused widespread financial embarrassment not only to the business men of Cuba, but to foreigners engaged in trade with them." As Cuba's Presidential election still remains unsettled, "there is no prospect of lifting the moratorium or of trying to reorganize the island's finances," thinks the Providence *Journal*. Therefore, with a question having three angles—political, financial, and economic—"General Crowder will find that his mission carries with it responsibilities as grave as the problems involved are delicate," notes the Boston *Transcript*, and the New York *Tribune* significantly remarks that his trip "may or may not foreshadow another American intervention." Continues *The Transcript*:

"It will be General Crowder's duty, therefore, to make recommendations on two main problems. First and foremost, he must find out what is the matter with Cuban finances, and suggest a method by which her financial difficulties can be overcome and her economic rehabilitation be speedily effected. American business men, no less than the Cubans themselves, demand that Cuban finances be straightened out and the moratorium terminated as quickly as possible. The political situation, quite naturally, depends in large part upon the economic difficulties of the island republic. And here the task of General Crowder becomes more delicate. If the deadlock continues between the Conservatives and the Liberals, presumably he will have to investigate the legality of the conditions under which the elections were held."

"It was General Crowder who framed the regulations under which the elections are held," the Boston *Herald* reminds us, and the Springfield *Republican*, among many others, remarks that the General "is peculiarly well fitted for the mission." "He knows Cuba; and Cubans know and trust him," adds the Newark *Evening News*. But there is no reason for Cuba to "revert to the political jungle every time she has a Presidential election," declares the Baltimore *Sun*. Explains this paper:

"Since Cuba won her independence three general elections have been held during periods when United States troops were not occupying the island. Two of these ended in revolutions. The last one has resulted in an *impasse* which has developed serious possibilities. While Dr. Alfredo Zayas, candidate of a coalition, is unofficially declared to have received a majority of votes, the Liberal followers of José Miguel Gomez have contested the election in the courts, holding up the official announcement of the winner, so that it is not yet known who will succeed President Menocal when his term expires on May 20.

"Cuba has become so important that she can no longer be allowed to behave in the manner which has for long been traditional in Latin-American republics. President Wilson has sent General Crowder there to tell her so. The United States not only has the right to intervene, but has also assumed the obligation to do so when necessary. And this step is just short of actual intervention.

"General Crowder's mission is a gentle reminder for the Cubans. The political situation must be liquidated so that the republic may be in a position to take up seriously its financial troubles. Washington is responsible not only to our own people, but to foreign countries as well, for the maintenance of a stable government in the island."

"On the face of the returns as given out it would appear that Zayas was elected, but Gomez and his supporters charge wholesale frauds," notes the Utica *Press*; "however, it is certain that had Gomez been elected, Zayas would have charged the Gomez party with fraud." "But," continues this paper with engaging frankness, "that doesn't mean that there were no frauds on behalf of Zayas. The probability is that supporters of both candidates are guilty of cheating up to the limit of their opportunity." The relationship of the two men is rather involved, according to *The Press*, which goes on:

"Gomez, it seems, is a perpetual candidate for President of Cuba. He was elected once and his administration was a scandal and all but bankrupted the island republic's treasury. How much, if any, of an improvement Alfredo Zayas would be over Gomez is a question, probably to be determined only by experience. The relations of the two men indicate the tangle of Cuban politics. One was President and the other Vice-President of Cuba at the same time; they have been political partners, defeated candidates, and afterward leaders in revolutions or threatened risings, and now they are rival candidates and bitter enemies."

We find in the New York *Commercial* a statement by the Cuban Consul, who says he believes that "two months will see a complete return to normal in the financial and political conditions in Cuba." As he explains:

"Naturally such an event as the collapse of the sugar market would bring about a severe financial crisis in a country whose prosperity is based so largely on one product. The banks had made large loans to sugar-planters and refiners on a basis of the market value of sugar. When the security for these loans suffered a shrinkage in value of approximately 75 per cent. in the course of a few weeks, many of the banks became technically insolvent.

"In a situation like that the moratorium was the only solution. The banks were allowed time to readjust their affairs to new conditions. This period of readjustment is now nearing its end, and a complete restoration of normal conditions will not be long delayed."

At present, however, declares the Indianapolis *News*, "the planters, the bankers, and the Government are all hopelessly involved in a situation which demands that they pay their losses and start over again; until they do this, the island can not hope to prosper." To be sure, "her politics are slightly out of joint, but no one need be concerned," thinks the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*. "She must behave, however, or her political freedom may be curtailed until she gets her senses back," adds this paper. The Senate Committee on Cuban Relations, say Washington dispatches, would send a special subcommittee to that island to investigate conditions there, but many editors think this entirely unnecessary and even unwise, in view of the fact that General Crowder, a non-partizan observer, has been well received by the President of Cuba and will report conditions to the President. Furthermore, adds the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The Senate Committee has the power to summon General Crowder, after he has observed the situation in Cuba, and obtain from him a clear idea of what is required in the way of action by the United States.

"With this in mind it seems unwise for the Senate to send a special committee to Cuba at this time. There is no great mystery concerning the Cuban election muddle or the financial crisis there. The financial situation is equally simple. Cuba's prosperity is based upon sugar, and the sugar market has collapsed, just as our cotton, tobacco, food, and other markets have collapsed. Cuba suffers more, relatively, because sugar is her main dependence, but a Senate committee could not change that situation."

Altho practically every editorial reaching this office approves the President's course, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* thinks we already have gone too far in sending General Crowder to the island with "a 'snooping' commission to nose into the private political affairs of our neighbor." We may even lose the friendship of the Cubans, predicts this paper, simply because—

"We seem to possess a genius for rubbing the wrong way the sensibilities of Latin peoples, and it would be regrettable in the extreme, if we should lose, by mere diplomatic ill-manners, the one of the few Latin lands with which we remain, to date, on perfectly good terms.

"True, all has not been smooth politically in Cuba of late, but who could expect an oily exterior during a time of industrial upheaval? Our own political pot has not been boiling any too gently, as shown by the November upset.

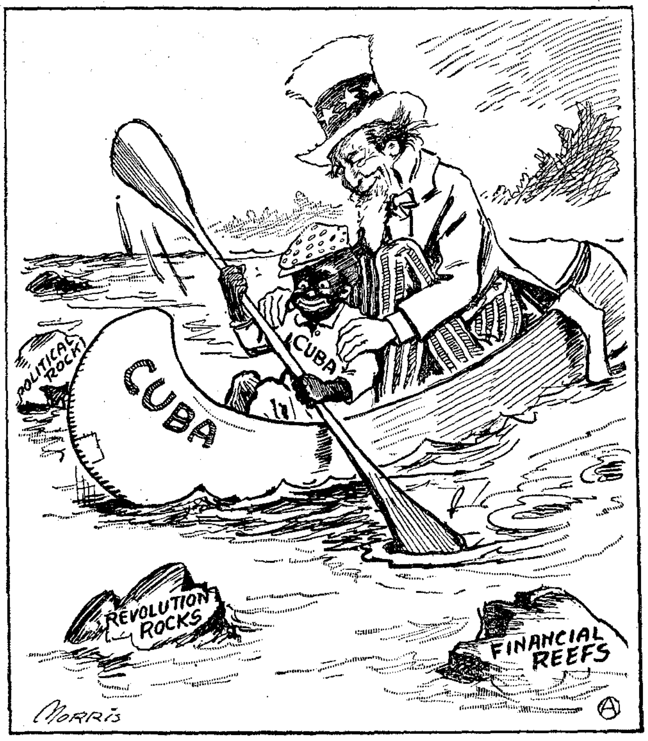
"Cuba is passing through a very trying period financially, and it is doubly regrettable that our American money interests are so closely tied up with those of the island. For, as a result, it will be said, rightly or wrongly, no matter what part our Government may play in the island's affairs, that we are urged to action by that bugbear of Latin America—'dollar diplomacy!'"

On the contrary, "the dispatch of General Crowder to Cuba is a wise step, which may obviate the necessity of more costly action," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*. In any case, we are told—

"Whatever steps are taken must be clearly marked by primary consideration for the good of the Cuban people. There must be avoidance of occasion for suspicion that we are seeking to promote what might be regarded as an exploitatory interest on the part of American business. This is the more important at the present moment inasmuch as we have the opportunity to set an example for the world in the discharge of our self-assumed mandate for Cuban welfare."

FEWER LYNCHINGS

THE "MOST DAMNABLE RECORD in all the statistics of human affairs"—the annual record of lynchings in the United States, has just been made public by the Tuskegee Institute, but it is the San Antonio *Express* that describes it. Sixty-one persons—fifty-three negroes, including a woman, and eight whites—were the victims. This constitutes a 25 per cent. reduction in lynchings, which leads the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* and several other newspapers to take comfort in the fact that lynchings were twenty-two fewer in number in 1920 than during 1919. It is true, in fact, that the past eight years have all been below the previous average, and 1917 had only 38, as against high records in the '90's that ran as high as 208 in 1892. "But a more hopeful sign is that in fifty-six instances—ten in the North and forty-six in the South—officers of the law, from Governor to sheriff, prevented lynchings," notes the Manchester *Union*. Minnesota and California, with three victims each, are included in the list for the first time in several years, so that these occurrences and the record as a whole suggests to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that "the negro does not escape danger of capital punishment by mob law by moving into the North." "Lynching is the worst plague of anti-Americanism with which this country is afflicted," the San Antonio *Express* continues, as it gives the record of people lynched and the States in which they were put to death:



HELPING HIM TO PADDLE HIS OWN CANOE.

—Morris in the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, each, 7; California, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, each, 3; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, each, 1."

The Express does not attempt to hide or gloss over the fact that Texas leads in the number of persons lynched by its citizens. For years this paper has had available an "anti-lynching" fund for rewarding the arrest, leading to conviction and punishment, of lynchers or would-be lynchers. And in a two-column editorial we are told:

"It goes without saying that the law has not been and is not being enforced against those who, as members of mobs, ruthlessly breach the statutes on murder and other crimes involved in lynching. Judges, grand juries, prosecutors, peace officers of courts that have been directly and terribly outraged by the lynching of prisoners who had come into their keeping and jurisdiction, have not brought to justice these other murderous enemies to society and organized government to law and order—the lynchers. The lynchers have gone on piling worse crime and savagery upon the crime and savagery of their victims—unchecked.

"*The Express* appeals to the patriotic American sentiment of the majority of Texans, and to the incoming executive and legislature at Austin, so to arouse and so to act that the State's name shall be removed from the head of the lynching record this year; and, as speedily as may be, removed from that record altogether.

"The State government must act. It must contrive not only to punish the lyncher, the mobbist, but also to remove from office—for dangerous dereliction in his sworn, solemn duty under the constitution and laws of Texas—any peace officer, prosecutor, judge, who fails or refuses to proceed against these criminals to the genuine limit of his legal power and his capability.

"The State government must overcome that hideous degradation of its laws and its court system, of its citizenship, and particularly of the youth of Texas, which results from nonenforcement of the statutes under which the members of a lynch-mob could be punished as murderers.

"The State government must overcome the degrading deterrents of local fear, influence, or 'pull'—in political, social, and business considerations—before it can get local official action toward prevention or punishment of the lynching crime."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Living is getting cheaper. So is life.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Europe seems eager to come across, except in cash.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If people will have wars they must learn to love taxes.—*Chicago Daily News.*

What expensive material is candy made of now, since sugar is cheap?—*Toledo Blade.*

Lloyd George seems perfectly willing to give Ireland anything except what it wants.—*New York World.*

Giving two Parliaments to Ireland looks like a very liberal concession to the Irish orators.—*Dallas News.*

Apparently the only way to make Jack Dempsey stop fighting is to start another war.—*New York World.*

Speaking of immigration, Europe made its own bed and now wants to sleep in America's.—*Chicago Daily News.*

It wasn't the closed shop or the open shop that brought on this depression, but the don't shop.—*North Adams Herald.*

Secretaries Baker and Daniels seem much more belligerent than they were in 1917.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Hanging coal profiteers as high as Haman would not be sufficient punishment. Hang 'em as high as coal prices.—*Detroit Journal.*

The man who boasts only of his ancestors confesses that he belongs to a family that is better dead than alive.—*New York American.*

A Chicago burglar was scared away by a frightful picture. At last, here is legitimate work for the futurists.—*Philadelphia North American.*

No newspaper has had the hardihood to claim credit for the election of Senator Harding to the Presidency. Yet as a fact the Marion *Star* did it.—*Detroit Journal.*

With the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Sofia and Bucharest the channels are once more cleared for the correspondence leading to the next Balkan war.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

In Ireland troubles are multiplied by division.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Construction will expedite reconstruction.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Great Britain believes in one for oil and oil for one.—*Long Island City Star.*

Workers are now getting shorter hours without striking.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Already there are indications that 1921 is to be a very poor year for the pessimists.—*Indianapolis Star.*

German Army, "keeping its swords sharp," is in imminent danger of cutting itself.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The first tax move Congress should make is to insure that there will be incomes to tax.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Wanted—a form of prohibition that will stop money from getting tight.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Many are doubting the wisdom of a bigger Congress. And even, if we must say it, a smaller one.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

In a class election at Harvard, 915 seniors cast 965 ballots. So much for the advantage of a higher education.—*Roanoke Times.*

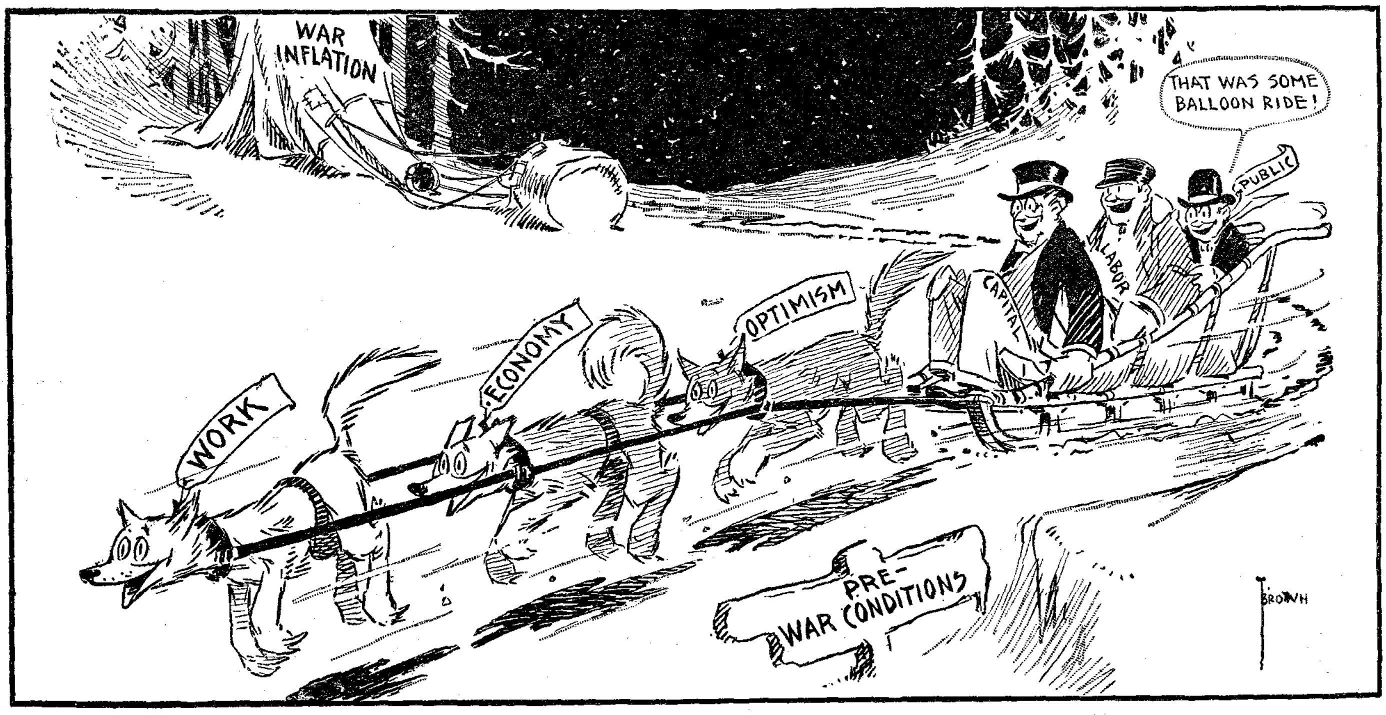
There is said to be enough coal in the United States to last six thousand years, but the price would not indicate it.—*Canton News.*

They say that giant star is trillions of times the size of our little globe, but we'll bet it hasn't got taxes as big as ours!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

We learn that the old and well-known firm of Supply & Demand is about to resume business at the old stand.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Iowa man who laughed until he was obliged to call a doctor had likely just glanced over the full list of "best minds" summoned into conference at Marion.—*Sioux City Tribune.*

"I must further state," says Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to England, "that there exists no secret agreement between Japan and Great Britain." That makes us suspicious.—*Peoria Transcript.*



MUSHING BACK. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

NEARLY HALF OF THE $33,000,000 CHILD-RELIEF FUND NOW RAISED—HURRY THE OTHER HALF

THE INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN for the Child-Feeding Fund to save the lives of three and a half millions of starving children in Europe, begun by THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 30, at Mr. Hoover's request and pushed throughout the length and breadth of the nation during the past three months, is at last producing results which begin to measure up to the greatness of the need. Our appeal has reached scores of millions of Americans, and the response is broadening in scope and increasing in volume as States, cities, and towns are organized for more systematic local effort to accomplish the huge task to which they are now thoroughly aroused. Last week we published a list of the newly appointed State Treasurers with their addresses, and urged our readers to give their fullest cooperation to these local organizations in completing the Child-Feeding Fund.

The need for this organized and concentrated effort is urgent, as a severe winter has settled over Central Europe. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that "Famine, cold, and disease are decimating once happy populations at the rate of hundreds, sometimes thousands, a day.

"Millions are starving slowly. Their appearance is horrible to behold. They are not drying up into skeletons, like the famine victims of India and Armenia. These Polish, Russian, and Austrian sufferers have 'starvation dropsy.' It is brought about by almost complete absence of albuminous elements and fats in food and the eating of unusual quantities of vegetables—grass even—after which these hordes, marked for death, drink enormous quantities of water. A terrible bloat results.

"In these terror-stricken lands babies are born to parents who have not a single rag of garment with which to clothe them. They are wrapt in pieces of paper and perish from cold. In orphanages and refuges scores of babies—many of whom will never walk because of aggravated rickets that twist little legs into corkscrews—drag themselves about filthy corridors like stricken animals.

"Strange diseases have made their appearance. Hundreds suffer from brittle bones, which break at the slightest jar. Thousands have ulcerated stomachs from eating vegetables—especially cabbage—and can digest only the most nutritious foods, such as milk and wheat bread, both commodities beyond the reach of any except the ultra rich.

"There are two astounding features of this heartrending picture: First is the outward cheerfulness of the suffering nations, where there is still hope that next month will see an improvement in their pitiable situation. Secondly, the reverence with which millions speak of America, which all regard as the only 'Land of Promise' left in the world."

Notwithstanding the completeness of the organization now effected throughout the country to insure the raising of the full $33,000,000 necessary for the child-feeding and for medical work, we can not abate a whit of our appeal for quick and generous contributions. A letter just received from the Racine (Wis.) Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, enclosing $200, says: "We believe that no better use can be made of whatever we can spare than to relieve such great need. It needed some such agency as your magazine to bring home to people what the need really is. In this day of drives for one thing and another, with appeals for aid to every conceivable object, the heart of the average person becomes somewhat calloused, and he does not stop to think of what a little sacrifice on his part will mean to the cause of humanity."

Our request that contributions be sent to the State Treasurers hereafter instead of direct to THE LITERARY DIGEST is being widely complied with. A letter from the Highland Park (Mich.) High School informs us, for example, that the contribution of the Highland Park Public Schools, $1,197.84, has been forwarded to the State Treasurer in Detroit, but that they wanted THE DIGEST to know that in making this very generous contribution "it was done at your instigation."

Offerings continue to reach us from the ends of the earth. This week we have heard from far-away Korea. Love and pity for suffering childhood make the whole world kin. The drawing by Cesare on THE DIGEST cover, January 1, has helped many to visualize the condition of these unfortunate children. It inspired, also, the verses printed on this page. Many have answered the appeal by generous offerings. One little child, eight years old, writes a letter from Topeka, Kan., saying: "My grandma gave me nine dollars for my birthday and my daddy gave me one more, so I am sending you ten dollars to take care of one poor little orphan. This is because I love God and I do not want to 'let them die!'" How many will echo this child's loving wish and send the proof *in proportion to their ability?*

See page 85 of last week's DIGEST for the list of State Treasurers, to whom all contributions for the Child-Feeding Fund should now be sent, or send to FRANKLIN K. LANE, Treasurer, 42 Broadway, New York City.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST" COVER, JANUARY 1, 1921

By E. K. HERRON

At last my hard-earned check has come,
And I am off to town,
To buy the book I've waited for,
The blouse I saw marked down;
Or else, perhaps, a pair of gloves—
I think I need them more;
So, dallying with my petty wants,
I reached the tempting store.

And as I waited for the clerk,
Browsing on magazines,
My eye was fixt by starving eyes;
Down fell the veil that screens
Our sight from vision. There I saw
Upon far Europe's beach
A starving mother with her flock
Gazing beyond her reach
For food that did not come; no sail
Uploomed on that drear sea.
"In God's name do not let them die!"
I heard her call to me.

Oh, no, I do not want the book;
My eyes are blind with tears;
And still, among the silken stuffs,
That cry assails my ears;
And waxen arms stretch tremblingly
Wherever I would buy.
My check—in God's name save one child,
And soothe one bitter cry.

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to January 10, 1921

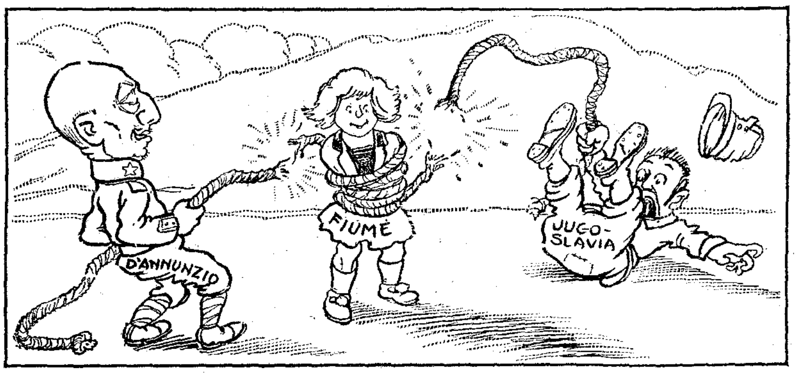
$17,926.55—Through A. R. A.
$3,000.00—Publishers Printing Company.
$2,754.00—Employees of Publishers Printing Company.
$2,375.00—Protestant Churches of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$2,000,00 each—Bryant Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Seaman Paper Co.; Wm. Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Co.
$1,910.42—Wabash Dist. of Meth. Epis. Church, Ind.
$1,300.00—Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.
$1,400.00 each—"In Memory of Two Little Boys," Ithaca, N. Y.; Margaret, Wareen and Mrs. J. E. Robertson.
$1,018.00—Citizens of Cambridge, Ohio.
$1,001.48—Citizens of Elizabeth City, N. C.
$1,000.50—Citizens of North Canton, Ohio.
$1,000.00 each—Miss H. C. Wagner; Oxford Paper Co., N. Y. C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Poston and Family; Mr. M. Eckhart; Elizabeth White; "Lewis," Germantown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sykes; W. E. Guy.
$980.04—People of Gouverneur, N. Y.
$968.82—El Paso War Budget Comm., El Paso, Ill.
$900.00 each—"Anonymous," Altoona, Pa.; E. P. Earle.
$823.25—First Presby. Church, Wichita, Kan.
$800.00—American Type Founders Co.
$600.00 each—E. M. Williamson; "Memory of Elizabeth and Esther Ruggles, Luzerne, Pa."
$665.00—First Presby. Church and S. S., Marion, Ohio.
$618.94—People of Moline, Ill.

(*Continued on page* 56)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

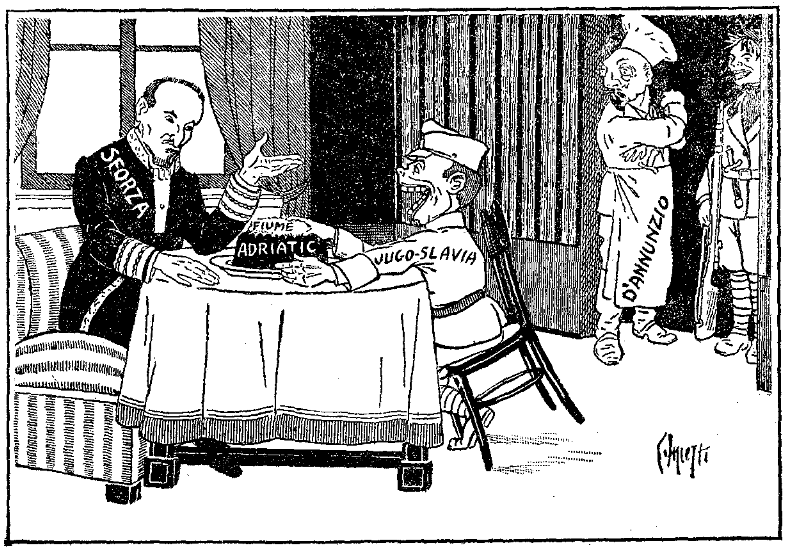
IS ALL QUIET ALONG THE ADRIATIC?

SIGHS OF RELIEF were heard in British and French diplomatic circles, we are told, at the news of the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo, by which Italy and Jugo-Slavia settled their dispute in the Adriatic. D'Annunzio is out of Fiume, but his influence still has to be reckoned with, and because the settlement left d'Annunzio "up in the air"—perhaps appropriately for an airman—some foreign observers fear there may be a flare-back from the treaty which will "kindle a considerable blaze of Roman fire." Press dispatches advise us that d'Annunzio's followers are wroth because, "despite appearances," the Jugo-Slavs gained a number of concessions under the Fiume constitution, with its "apparent independence." An important portion of the port remains in their hands, the d'Annunzists allege, and the Jugo-Slav territory includes Susak, a suburb. We read further that Premier Giolitti, of Italy, and d'Annunzio have always been enemies to the knife, and the Rapallo Treaty is considered a knife-thrust against d'Annunzio. Another complaint of that section of the Italian press which is dissatisfied with the treaty is that the concession to the Jugo-Slavs which decided them to sign was the handing over of Montenegro to them. This provision, it is reported, caused a violent scene in the Italian royal family, for Queen Helene opposed the abandonment of her father, King Nicholas of Montenegro. But King Victor Emmanuel, "who is on very bad terms with Premier Giolitti," did not dare interfere without overstepping his constitutional rights, we are told, and the most he was able to obtain was an offer of an annuity of 300,000 lire to Nicholas, "which so far Nicholas has refused to accept." The London *Daily Chronicle* is not surprized to find that the Rapallo Treaty has its opponents in both Jugo-Slavia and Italy. In Italy, of course, there are the d'Annunzists, while Jugo-Slavia is "a composite nation" and is embarrassed by the fact that "all its surrenders are at the expense of one of its component peoples, the Slovenes, while all its gains are for the advantage of another, the Dalmatian Slavs." *The Daily Chronicle* hopes that the treaty will prevail, and that the general desire for peace and amity between the two nations will "outweigh the natural soreness of individuals and groups." A correspondent of the London *Times* at Santa Margherita de Ligure tells us that the agreement which was signed on November 12 is known as the Treaty of Rapallo because the Villa Spinola, where it was signed, is in the territory of that commune, and he summarizes the nine articles of which the treaty is composed as follows:



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE FINAL SOLUTION OF FREE FIUME.

But Jugo-Slav sympathizers would perhaps say the artist ought to have reversed the figures to square with the facts.
—*Il Travaso* (Rome).



THE END OF A FAMOUS CAKE-WALK.

MINISTER SFORZA, OF ITALY—"Here's a nice slice on the right for you, Mr. Jugo-Slav, and a nice slice on the left, but as to the cream in the middle—"
MR. JUGO-SLAV—"I want my say about that, too —"
D'ANNUNZIO—"What about the cook that cooked that nice little cake?"
—*Il 420* (Florence).

"1. A long article setting forth the new Istrian frontier . . . with slight modifications in favor of Jugo-Slavia.

"2. This article deals with the Zara region. The town passes to Italy, with the suburbs of Eritto and Boccagnasso.

"3. Declares that the islands of Cherso, Lussin, Lagosta, and Pelagosa pass to Italy.

"4. Italy and Jugo-Slavia recognize the Independent State of Fiume within the frontiers of the *corpus separatum* such as they are to-day. To the *corpus separatum* will be joined a narrow strip of coast territory reaching Mattuglie. [Mattuglie is about six miles northwest of the town of Fiume, close to Volosca, which goes to Italy, and near Costua, which goes to Jugo-Slavia.]

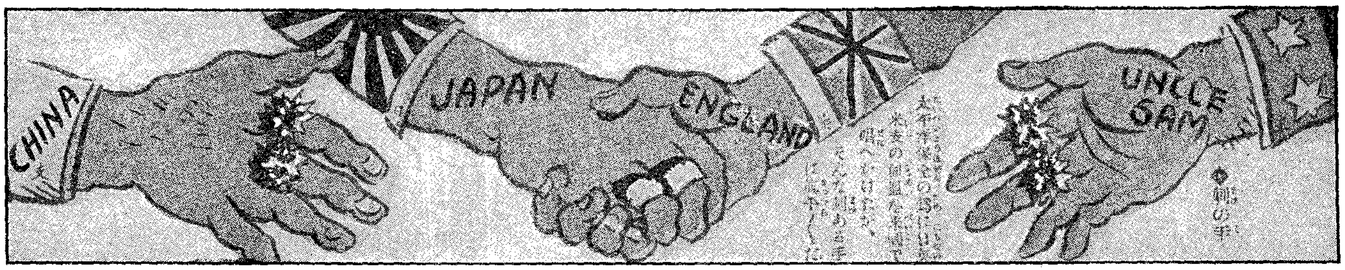
"5. This article lays down that the territory of Fiume shall be delimited by a special commission composed half of Italian and half of Jugo-Slav delegates. If differences of opinion arise reference will be made to the President of the Swiss Republic.

"6. The Italian and the Triune Kingdom will call a conference composed of experts belonging to both countries within two months after the treaty is put into force. It will be the duty of this conference to submit as early as possible to the two governments definite proposals for the establishment of cordial, especially of cordial financial and economic, relations.

"7. This article deals with guaranties for Italians living within the Triune Kingdom. All rights of Italians as existing before November 12, 1920, will be respected. Graduates of Italian universities can exercise their professions in Jugo-Slavia.

"8. The two governments undertake to summon a convention at an early date with the object of developing intellectual relations between the two countries.

"9. Two copies of the treaty are to be drawn up, one in Italian and the other in Croat, and should any difference of opinion on the interpretation of the treaty arise, the Italian text is to



"DON'T SHAKE HANDS WITH ANY MORE NATIONS!"

"All China has to offer Japan is ingratitude and hatred, while the United States harbors only suspicion and anti-Japanism."

—*Puck* (Osaka).

be abided by, the Italian language being known to all the plenipotentiaries who have signed the treaty."

Among the Italian press the *Idea Nazionale* (Rome) is one of those journals that think along d'Annunzist lines, and considers the treaty "not the last word," for it leaves the ports of Sebenico, Spalato, and Cattaro, as well as the Dalmatian Isles, in the hands of the Jugo-Slavs. The attitude of those who favor the treaty may be gathered from this statement of the Milan *Corriere della Sera:*

"Ringed about with a barrier of hills as formidable as the sea in tempest, Italy becomes henceforward a continental England. Her most ardent and least hopeful aspirations have been realized. How remote they were may be judged from the fact that their realization involved the downfall of a gigantic Empire a thousand years old. On the west Italy finds France, which certainly has no covetous eye on Piedmont; and on the east a state, four times smaller than Austria, which solemnly recognizes Italy's rights on all Istria, so that Italy henceforth is a free agent and mistress of her destiny. Thus it happens that from to-day on Italy is truly a Great Power, thanks to her own vigor and not to gracious concessions of the European concert."

The semiofficial Paris *Temps* says that France has hardly any interest in the Adriatic, where the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs are alone concerned to prevent intrusion. Nevertheless, France is "sincerely rejoiced" at the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo, which "may be said in general to be a transaction midway between the secret Treaty of London and the principle of nationalities."

Speaking of the Treaty of London, a writer in *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris) calls it "a masterpiece of Metternich politics" which "prolonged the war for a year, perhaps, and at least for two years prolonged the Adriatic crisis." If it had not been for this menace to their national unity, we are told, the Austrian Jugo-Slavs would have more effectively worked with the Czechs to destroy the army and monarchy of Austria-Hungary. It is not that they did not take their honest share of this interior campaign, but "an anxiety only too legitimate frequently dampened their ardor." When the armistice put the waters and coasts of the Adriatic in the hands of the Italian Navy, Italy forgot all about the Pact of Rome, by which she and Jugo-Slavia had agreed to a friendly disposal of the territorial questions of the Adriatic on the basis of nationality and self-determination, and decided to take possession of a patrimony illegitimately won. France and Great Britain were hampered by the Treaty of London and also nervous lest they injure highly sensitive Italian feelings, so that they were obliged to stand by helplessly and see Italy take as her right "not only the boundaries of the Treaty of London, but the whole eastern coast of the Adriatic southward to the mouth of the Cattaro." We read then:

"But the case was different with regard to another government. President Wilson, less restricted in his actions, firm in his principles, and guided alike by a sincere and intelligent sympathy for Italy and by a noble dread lest the Treaty of Peace should contain the germs of new wars, and also thoroughly well informed on the national structure and the economic conditions in dispute, showed with luminous clearness that the collapse of Austria-Hungary had nullified all the strategic considerations responsible for the Treaty of London. What is more, he showed that to give Fiume to Italy when she had Trieste would be the same as putting hands on the seaports not only of the Jugo-Slavs but of Hungary, Bohemia, and Roumania, and that as long as the Quarnero boundary was obtained, Italian unity was restored and assured."

PREMIER HARA'S DEFENSE OF JAPAN

AS A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL it is very difficult for Premier Hara to publish his views, he tells us, so that he expressly stipulates in the Tokyo *Chuwo* that he signs his article defending Japan against the charge of militarism solely in his capacity as "one of the Japanese subjects." That an official of the Japanese Government should publish a signed statement, we learn from the Far-Eastern press, is almost without precedent; and that the premier should do so is not considered as establishing a precedent, but rather as an indication of the effect on the Japanese mind produced by so much clamor against Japan's alleged militarism. This, among the many misunderstandings entertained by foreigners about Japan, says Premier Hara, is "due to lack of study." Many criticisms of the Japanese are much to the point, he admits, and "may be taken as useful advice to improve ourselves." But, in the main, criticisms of Japanese national characteristics are not properly founded, and, Mr. Hara proceeds—

"Japan has no record in her history of having conquered other races, as every one knows. The foreign wars in the Meiji era, especially the Russian War, were simply wars for self-defense against foreign aggression. In how difficult a defensive position Japan was placed in the Russian War the intelligent men of England, who financially and diplomatically supported Japan, and the intelligent men of America, who officiated in bringing about peace, should know full well. As the result of the war with Russia, Japan came to control Korea, Saghalien, and Manchuria, which was recognized by the Powers as necessary to remove the root of evil and insure peace in the Orient. The Powers then heartily supported Japan's move."

Because Japan's history is rich in records of warfare, Mr. Hara goes on to say, it is a great mistake to conclude that the Japanese people are an "entirely warlike race." The wars of Japanese history have been "political wars," and in the days before civilization had progressed, "political and military wars were employed for the same purpose by all countries which are now civilized." He then points out that—

"In Japan these wars were fought when men in power lost the confidence of the people and new men of power rose with popular confidence back of them to replace the old. While different in form, in the essentials the government by public opinion as it is now called had been in practise in Japan from olden times. For instance, when the Soga family lost its power, it was replaced by the Fujiwara family, and the Fujiwara were replaced later by the Tairas and the Tairas in turn by the Genjis. One family or faction could not monopolize power very long. According to the degree of wisdom and power of the people in each period, the government of democracy was really conducted."

The second misunderstanding about Japan, according to Premier Hara, is that she is "selfish" and promotes her own interests regardless of the interests of other nations. So her critics cry that Japan's development is "a menace to the world and that her development is undesirable." This charge also is "astonishingly wrong," declares Mr. Hara, who confesses that he can not discuss in detail each and every accusation against the Japanese, but will meet some of them:

> "I confidently believe that the charges described in the foregoing paragraph represent biased views of a very small minority. The majority of intelligent persons in Europe and America do not entertain such views. We need not refer to ancient illustrations. Regarding the attitude of Japan in the European War, we want a fair judgment rendered by foreign critics. . . . . . .
>
> "Had Japan, for her self-interests, disregarded the mutual safety of the Allies and indulged in cunning tricks, unexpected results might have been created. That is a self-evident truth. Yet Japan has never resorted to such tricks. She went resolutely and unflinchingly to the cause of victory for the Allies, thus engaging in the preservation of the world.
>
> "Japan has never violated international laws or international faith. She has been rather too timid to do so, or too inexperienced for it. In other words, she has not yet been degraded to that extent. If there is any fault to be found with the Japanese, it may be, as critics at home tell us, that Japan is too modest and reserved. In respecting international obligations and in being loyal to friendly nations, there perhaps is no country which will surpass Japan, tho many nations apply the same principles of moral conduct between nations as between individuals.
>
> "To be sure, we can not say that there has been no cause for misunderstandings as regards affairs with China in the past, but that was a question of the ability of the men in power at the time. It was not due to any of the traditional principles of Japan. That the result of the deals with China were not such as a section of Americans have understood them to be, is a matter which has now been brought home clearly to the people of the world. Of that I am firmly convinced."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing is the statement of a contributor to the London *Quarterly Review*, that, owing to the success of the militarist party in Japan during the past twenty-five years, "the mass of the nation is intoxicated by the glamour of arms," and is proud to style the land *gunkoku*, or "war country." The wiser heads in Japan are not deceived by this "dizzy progress," and the London *Quarterly's* contributor quotes Dr. Yoshino Sakuzo, a leader of the Tokyo intellectuals, as saying in January, 1920, the following: "I am glad that there are an increasing number of men who think that all these Chinese and Korean troubles are the results of a mistaken policy pursued in the past, and that nothing short of a fundamental reversal of that policy will be of any avail in solving the difficulty." The "old pacifist opposition has by no means faded away," and the defeat of Germany has "strengthened the hands of the moderates," says the London *Quarterly's* contributor, who proceeds:

> "However that may be, Japan, at the beginning of the greatest war in history, was one of the most martial-spirited nations in the whole world and was governed by a militarist oligarchy. Yet the part she played in the war was smaller than that of any of the belligerents, except the South-American Republics and China; and the interest taken by Japanese in the great events of Europe was so detached that it became a commonplace to brand them as pro-German. But apart from her obligation to the Alliance, there was one reason why Japan could not possibly stand aside altogether from the conflict. That reason was China. China is almost always the reason for any move in Japan's foreign policy. Japan, like a bustling, energetic planet, swings in a constant orbit round that inert, incongruous luminary which is China with its riches, its treasures, its huge population, and its immense possibilities. A strong policy for Japan means a strong policy in China. Militarism in Japan means aggression against China. The large and well-equipped Japanese Army is maintained to overawe China; and the admirable and growing navy exists to keep communications with the continent intact. China supplies iron in a quantity essential for Japan's existence, and an increasing provision of cotton and wool; and she is the principal market for Japanese manufactures."

Without any doubt, the more enterprising statesmen of Japan believe that the future of their country is "a future of domination in China," and this informant says this means—

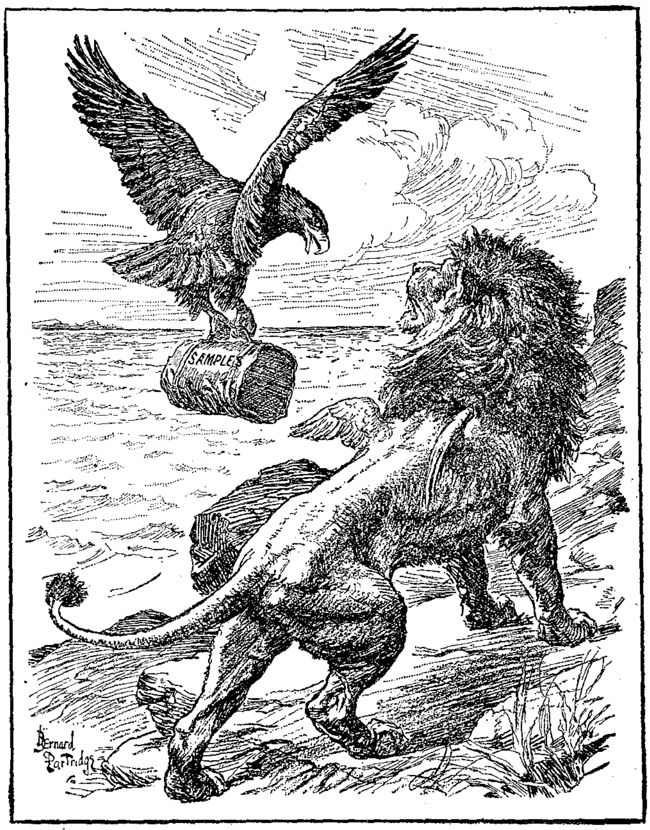
> "That Japan will one day control China's armies, arsenals, railways, mineral resources, police, finance, and customs administration; that she is called upon to play in this huge country the rôle which England has played in India; and that in the liberation of Asia from the white oppression China will be her 'splendid second.' The European War meant to Japan her first opportunity to play a lone hand in China. To Japan, this was not the war of the German supremacy, but a third chapter in the war for Japanese supremacy in Asia. The Chinese War of 1894 was the first chapter; the Russian War of 1904 was the second; and the war of 1914 was to Japan merely a sequel to the struggle for Port Arthur. China, not Europe, was her battlefield. Yuan Shi Kai, the President of the Chinese Republic, was her enemy, not William II. The fortunes of war in Flanders and in Poland were a secondary matter to her politicians. Peking, not Berlin, was their objective; and it is the Chinese people who have had to pay for Japan's victory over Germany."

GERMANY'S AIR AIMS

EVEN IF GERMANY is keeping within the letter of the Treaty, which is doubtful, she is breaking it in spirit, say some British editors, whose attention has been called to the preparations the Germans are making to compete with other countries in aerial commerce, both by air-ships and airplanes. By Article 201 of the Treaty of Versailles, it will be recalled, Germany was forbidden, for six months after the coming into force of that Treaty, to manufacture or import aircraft, parts of aircraft, and engines, or parts of engines for aircraft. But, owing to Germany's failure to comply with those portions of the Treaty with regard to the delivery of air material to the Allies, we are told, the prohibition under Article 201 has been prolonged for a period of three months following the completion of the delivery referred to. The most illuminative account of German air activities is afforded by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, who says that to what extent these activities may at some date "constitute a military menace" is for the inter-Allied Air Commission to decide. The vigor with which that body is doing its work is "reflected in the restiveness of Germany under the restraint of the Treaty." But this informant particularly emphasizes the fact that when the day of open competition returns British commercial interests will meet in the Germans opponents who are leaving nothing to chance, and he proceeds:

> "The Germans, in fact, claim to be pioneers in the air. In the construction of both air-ships and airplanes they consider that they have surpassed all rivals during the war. Their inventive power, they say, was higher, their output greater, their achievements in flight more numerous than those of their enemies. They advanced, they say, during the war to a position of unrivaled eminence in airplane design and manufacture, due to the superiority of German technical training and equipment, and their view is that this advantage can be maintained by the same methods. These are claims into the merits of which it is not necessary to enter here. They are merely reproduced as evidence of what the Germans intend to do in the future.
>
> "When the air industry is set free it is safe to predict that there will be a great outburst of energy here. There was already a certain amount of manufacture for export going on until the Air Commission confiscated the Junker plans at Hamburg, but it was as nothing to the plans in contemplation. These are likely to be divided into two separate branches, the rigid air-ship and the airplane. Experts are already thinking out the special problems of each, and in each case the first question is that of utility. The view generally held is that at present the long-distance oversea flight can be left to the air-ship, while the shorter ancillary service should belong to the airplane."

Not all air-thinkers hold this view, according to the *Times* correspondent, who tells us that the director of the Lloyd Air Service, F. W. Jordan, in his "Problems of Air Traffic," published at Bremen, sees a considerable future for the flying-boat, and thinks that such services as the transatlantic and transpacific flights may be performed by these machines. The more general view, however, is that the air-ship will be able to command this province "because it will be able to keep the cost per passenger or per ton at a figure which will bring the fare within reach of the business man." Moreover, on a long flight, the passenger-carrying power of the airplane varies inversely as the distance covered, and "every extra mile means more petrol and less cargo carried." Passengers, post, and parcels are to be the province of the airplane, and that over comparatively short flights, and this informant goes on to say that—



AIRCRAFTINESS.

British Lion—"Hallo! Started flying again?"
German Eagle—"Oh, purely a commercial flutter."
British Lion (to himself)—"I remember hearing that same yarn about their navy. Time I developed *my* wings again."

—*Punch* (London).

"The question whether the airplane should compete for passengers with the great transcontinental expresses is debated, and, in general, it is agreed that at present it can not, especially for short distances. A feature of passenger travel by airplane that will have to be considered is the general inaccessibility of aerodromes. Flight is at present often in the result a slower process than train travel, because more time is lost in getting to one aerodrome and away from another than is occupied by the whole air journey. Over a long flight this discrepancy averages out, but in any case it is time wasted and is likely to be solved by simple organization. Anything that adds to the uncertainty of getting to one's destination militates against the route, and German air-thinkers are giving this matter considerable attention. Here they have plenty of field for experience and the collection of actual data, since the passenger-air service has already passed the stage of mere experiment.

"Lately, for instance, the Deutsche Luft Reederei celebrated the fact that their machines had covered a total of 1,000,000 kilometers (625,000 miles) since beginning operations in February of 1919. Their machines had carried 5,545 passengers in 6,208 flights, besides half a million kilograms (500 tons) of cargo (including about 33,000 kilograms [33 tons] of postal packages). Of the flights scheduled only 122 had had to be abandoned for weather or other causes, so that 98 per cent. were completed. Only three accidents had occurred, and one of these was due to a passenger jumping out before the machine had come to rest.

"The director of the company, Dr. von Rieben, to whom I am indebted for these figures, looks forward to the early evolution of a type of machine that will be at once fast, safe, and economically profitable. In a published statement of this company it is shown that 27 per cent. of the costs of the undertaking during the business year were due to salaries and wages and 31 per cent. to material, while the non-productive expenditure, which in 1919 was 50 per cent., had been reduced to 25 per cent.

"The following are some of the stretches covered by the machines of this single undertaking: Between Berlin and Weimar, Berlin and Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, and Gelsenkirchen, Berlin and Swinemünde, Berlin and Warnemünde, Berlin and Leipzig, Berlin and Frankfort, Berlin and Essen, and Hamburg and Westerland.

"It will be seen that the points aimed at are strategical points for further travel. Thus Swinemünde is the Baltic port of Berlin, and Warnemünde is the station for the train ferry to Giedser and connects with Copenhagen."

When the war ended, we read further, Germany had some forty airplane factories at work which were turning out about 2,500 machines a week. After the defeat of Germany and the subsequent revolution, the majority of these firms switched over to other work. Three firms decided to manufacture machines for civil aviation, and the Government is watching their development closely, "tho present conditions do not allow it to take any open part in furthering the building of airplanes." The industry is encouraged to maintain its factories at a state of efficiency which will enable it to go ahead immediately when the time comes, and we read:

"The Reichs Air Department is at present in a state of semi-suspension, but its objects, openly stated, are to keep track of progress abroad and to prepare a program for the state subvention of the industry till it shall have established its position. The Department is also entrusted with the preparation of international air-traffic agreements.

"The recent agreement between Germany and Switzerland shows that it knows its work. At present the air service between Frankfort and Basel is being carried on only as far as Lorrach, as the Entente has vetoed the crossing of the Swiss frontier by aircraft belonging to German air companies. But negotiations are, nevertheless, in full progress, as Switzerland is destined to be an important European center for air traffic. Half-a-dozen projected services from western and south Germany center on Geneva, to link up with the southern French services to Toulouse, for the flight to Algeria and Morocco, and they are not conceived as dreams."

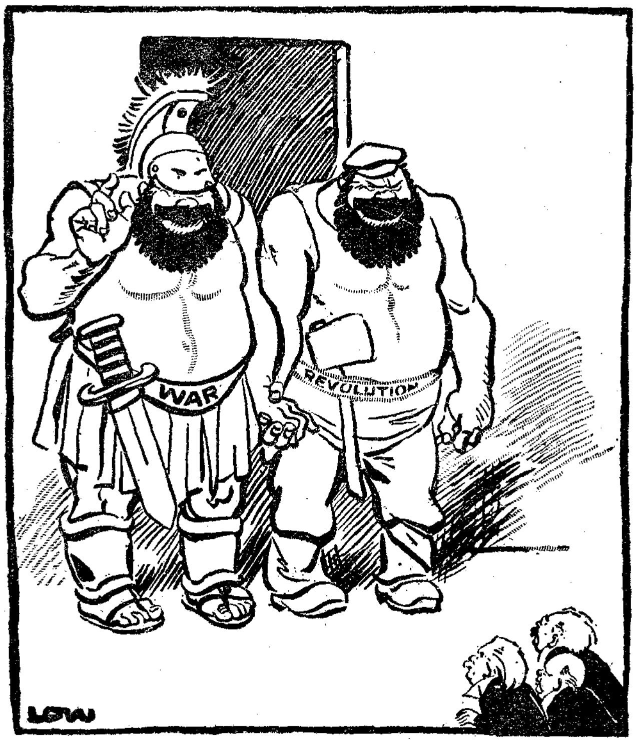
Research also is destined to be considered the care of the state, we are told, and here science suffered badly during the war by being diverted to the most material aims. During the disturbed period that followed defeat, German science lost further ground, and the laboratory deteriorated owing to lack of funds, according to this correspondent, who adds:

"A great outcry is now being raised that money must be forthcoming or German science must perish. A few days ago there was a great gathering of German university and high-school professors in the Reichstag, when the case for a money grant from the state was fervently advocated. A preliminary subsidy to be granted for industrial research is, I believe, put at 40,000,000 marks [£160,000], and no doubt aviation will receive its share. Meanwhile, the companies themselves are providing facilities. When the A. E. G. started the Deutsche Luftschiffs Reederei on its career in December, 1917, the new concern was told to apply itself for the first year not to flight but to the subject of flying.

"There will be no lack of pilots. The men who flew in the war have formed themselves into a society, the Bund Deutscher Flieger. This is the militant wing of civil aviation, and its work is to keep a critical eye on the Air Department in the interests of aviation in general. At their recent annual meeting at Essen these men referred to themselves in a resolution as 'the pioneers of a far-sighted German air-policy.' At present they suffer a little from militant ideas that have strayed over from more feverish days, and the still younger airmen of the new civilian school seem to stand a little aloof from them. But these also are imbued with the restless spirit that goes with 'the high-loneliness of the air.' It was much in evidence at the Congress of the Deutscher Luftfahrer Verband, held in Bremen, at which representatives of the flying organizations of all Germany were present. Sixty-two flying associations are now enrolled in this union."

A NEW GERMAN WAR-PROPHET

A NEW CROP of Bernhardis seems to be springing up in Germany, and French editors note that the most conspicuous of this line of war-prophets is a certain Otto Autenrieth, who has written a book entitled "Three Future Wars: Political-Military Forecasts." As the result of two of these wars, it is predicted, the only independent states in the world will be the United States in the New World, Germany in Europe, and the empires of the Far East in Asia. All other nations will be reduced to vassalage. A third and final world-war, we read, will be fought between the white and yellow races, which will result in victory for the white combatants. Then Germany and the United States will rule the world, and Germany will be "just a little bit stronger than the United States by the superiority of her genius and intellect." In reading this book, remarks General Bourgeois, French Senator and Member of the Institute, one sometimes stops to ask whether the author is a reasonable being or a mad dreamer. Yet there is no doubt that, despite all exaggeration, his prognostications reveal the "dear hopes of all Germans," particularly with regard to the annihilation of France, and in the Paris *Figaro* this French Senator calls attention to the fact that the new German war-prophet considers first what has been gained in the war by the Great Powers. France, for instance, has recovered Alsace and Lorraine, increased her colonial domains, occupies the left bank of the Rhine, has been awarded a great indemnity, and has disarmed Germany. England has got less out of the war than France, in the view of the German war-seer, who notes, however, that she has wiped out the fleet of her rival Germany and has acquired a generous lot of colonies. But, on the other hand, he contends that England has lost her influence in the Orient, has incurred great difficulties in India, and has had to see the expansion of the American and Japanese fleets, both naval and commercial. What is more, England owes America a great deal of money, and the German war-forecaster avers that her relations with France, her ally, are becoming less and less cordial. America's war-gains he considers very large and mentions profits made out of the war at England's expense, the creation of a great army organization, and naval and merchant fleets that, tho not equaling England's, may prove dangerous competitors. But of all the Entente Allies who have profited by the war, Japan is "foremost," for she sustained no loss, acquired dominant influence in China, and thus menaces India. She has greatly expanded her fleets, and also advanced her military equipment, so that she is "actually armed to the teeth." Japan's fleet joined with that of the United States counterbalances Britain's.



THE INSEPARABLES.

MARS—"Good evening, gents, an' if any of you should be lookin' for trouble in the future me an' me little brother will be waitin' outside."

—*The Star* (London).

As the result of this state of things, the German war-expert thinks England will have to try, with the aid of France possibly, to down her two rivals, Japan and America, and to his mind the next world-war will be declared against Japan by England, which will have as her allies France and the United States. Now this very war will be the first uplift of the German Empire, it is predicted, for Japan will have to apply to Russia for armaments, and Russia, because of her industrial condition, will have to pass the orders on to Germany. What is more, the case will be the same with England, and so by the force of events the Treaty of Versailles will undergo strange modifications. The coal-mines of the Sarre will come back to Germany, and there will be many readjustments in the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine as well as in the payment of war-indemnities, no matter what France may say.

The war-wizard predicts also that as naval expeditions will be no longer possible, this Japanese war will end by an immense British invasion across China, and this expedition will transform Germany into a huge camp of passage, entailing an unbelievable rebirth of all the industry and resources of Germany. So, it is predicted, without having taken any part in this war, the previous defeat of Germany will become a benediction. General Bourgeois tells us further of this volume of war-prophecy:

"The settlement of economic questions at the close of the Japanese war will involve England and America in conflict because each of these Powers will aspire to world supremacy. England will make use of every means to encircle America, and will commence by attracting Germany to her orbit, which will now be a flourishing Power. But France will oppose England's aims, because she can not permit the restoration of Germany.

"As England can not allow France to continue to persecute Germany, she will first oblige her to evacuate the left bank of the Rhine, which will revert *in toto* to the German Reich, and no formation of an independent state will be permitted. Germany's services to England in the Japanese war will insure her admission without restrictions to the League of Nations. Immediately the war-debts of Germany to France will be remitted. Then all the territory taken away from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles will be restored to her by plebiscites. Alsace-Lorraine may not be wholly restored to Germany, but in any event it must form an autonomous state bound to the Reich and without any tie with France."

The prophet goes on to say that this stipulation will cause the final break between France and England. But England will not want to make war with a nation whose military prowess she knows thoroughly, and will therefore denounce France to the League of Nations as the "persistent element of disturbance" in the world. France will refuse to accept the verdict of the League of Nations, and England and Germany will be charged to carry it into execution. We read then:

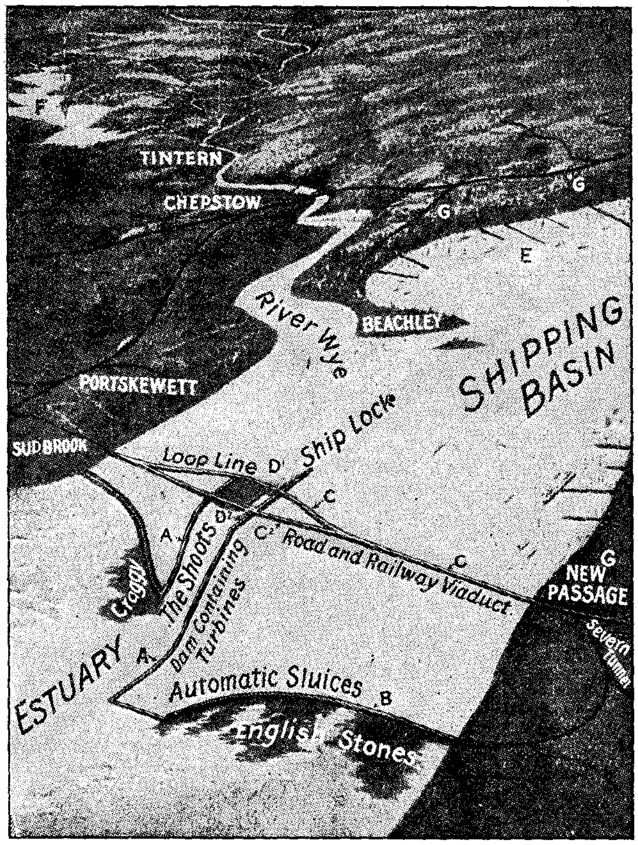
"England will take France's ports, colonies, and navy. To Germany will be ceded all French mines in the north, the east, and the basin of the Loire. In consequence of this subjection of France there shall rise in that country such a revolution as the world has never seen and the country will be drenched in blood until the day when Germany is called upon to reestablish order.

"Having succeeded in ringing round the United States and in annihilating France, England will attack North America and involve all the rest of the world as her allies in this war. But also she shall meet her ruin for the very protracted length of this new world-war will at last make victory a dubitable matter. Her allies will then turn against England and she shall go down in her turn, and this will be the end of all European monarchies."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TIDAL POWER AT LAST?

IS THE PROBLEM of a tidal power-plant to be solved in Britain? The plan for a huge barrage across the Severn estuary, worked out by the British Ministry of Transport, has this in mind, and the English scientific and popular press are almost unanimous in approval. "Alluring in its comprehensive ingenuity," says the London *Times*. "Worked out in detail to a logical conclusion," exclaims the London *Post*. "Would effect a saving of three to four million tons of coal per annum," remarks *The Electrical Review* (London). The Ministry itself, in a report on the plan, speaks of it as "an inestimable boon," and, too, "on a sound economic basis."



THE PROPOSED BRITISH TIDAL POWER-PLANT.

Explained in the accompanying article.

It will be remembered by our readers that the trouble with all tidal power schemes has been the intermittent character of the source of energy. It is absolutely necessary to include some great and workable storage plan if a steady stream of power is to be made available. Of late some form of electric storage has usually been contemplated, and this is expensive, as those know who use it on a small scale in automobiles. The present plan contemplates using excess power to pump water to an upper reservoir, and this in turn is employed to run the turbines when the tide is unavailable. Some accounts, however, make what is perhaps the more probable statement that there is to be an auxiliary power-house on the Wye, which will be run at low tide. Half a million horse-power is to be developed. The scheme is not a new one, but now that it has the Government behind it, as well as the railroads, which would use the big dam for additional tracks across the Severn, accomplishment may be in sight. Says the London *Times* in an editorial:

> "If detailed estimates survive the scrutiny of unbiased experts, the imaginative audacity of the proposals should attract far-seeing investors, were it deemed unwise for the state itself to become the adventurer. The central idea of the scheme is to use tidal energy as a source of power. Many visionaries have played with the notion, but its translation into engineering practise on any large scale has never yet been accomplished. The seasonal changes in the dimensions of the tides and the daily shift in the times of high and low water prevent any direct harnessing of the rise and fall. It has long been recognized that a gigantic reservoir must be part of any practical scheme, and the cost of this has been a prohibitive overhead charge on the power that could be obtained. But, without any scheme for utilizing tidal energy, the Great Western Railway, before the war, contemplated throwing a barrage across the Severn to carry the heavy railway traffic between England and Wales, for which the existing tunnel is insufficient. The barrage of the new scheme would give four lines of low-level railway as well as roads for motor traffic. The captured water would form a huge lake, suited for large ocean steamers, dry docks, ship-building yards, and deep-water wharfs, at which heavy goods to and from the manufacturing Midlands could be handled directly. But even did these collateral advantages help to cover the cost of the barrage, there remains the difficulty as to the irregularity of the flow of tidal energy. Storage by electrical accumulators is precarious and costly, and yet some method is required by which a steady stream of electric power can be delivered. To accomplish this, a dam is to be thrown across the Wye, making a high-level reservoir near Tintern Abbey. A tunnel a mile long is to lead from the tidal water to the new lake. Power from the turbines of the Severn barrage is to be carried by cable to a huge power-house on the Wye installation. When excess energy is being taken from the Severn, it is to be employed in pumping water into the Wye reservoir. When the Severn is not supplying power, the Wye reservoir is to make up the deficiency. It is calculated that the complete scheme will allow for a steady output, during a ten-hour day, of a minimum of half a million horse-power, at a cost of a little over one halfpenny per Board of Trade unit. The coal equivalent of this output amounts to between three and four million tons a year. We trust that the preliminary, and somewhat flamboyant, descriptions of the scheme issued by the Ministry of Transport will soon be followed by exact details. The mere possibility of the employment of an army of men on a scheme intended to be remunerative is enough to secure respectful attention."

Says *The Electrical Review:*

> "In order to appreciate the magnitude of the power to be thus made available, comparison may be made with the world's greatest water-power installations:

	Horse-Power
Amalgamated Niagara Falls Power Company....	*385,500
Pacific Light and Power Company (Big Creek)...	350,000
Ontario Power Company........................	200,000
Capdella (River Flamisell), Spain..............	150,000
Toronto Power Company........................	146,000
Keokuk (Mississippi River)....................	150,000
Kinlochleven (Scotland)........................	30,660

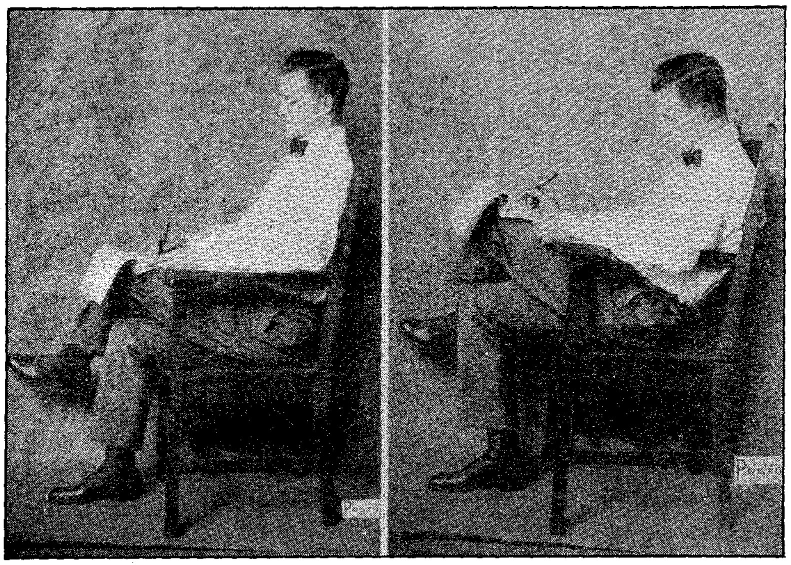
*The total horse-power developed at Niagara's eight power-houses is 843,500.

> "Incidentally, the utilization of this potential power would effect a saving of about three to four million tons of coal per annum, which would thus be available for export. In addition, from a transport point of view, the scheme provides for a level road for vehicular traffic over the river Severn (C) which obviates a detour for all traffic between Newport and Bristol of about fifty miles via Gloucester. It also provides for the quadrupling of the Great Western Railway Company's line (C_1 and C_2) when required between the West of England and South Wales at a considerably less cost than could be achieved in any other way. Lastly, the scheme will create a locked basin for shipping purposes on the Upper Severn above the line of the Severn Tunnel, of over twenty-seven square miles in extent, a large portion

of which will be suitable for the accommodation of vessels of the largest size, and which would be usable at all states of the tide.

"The method of energy storage which has been adopted is that of pumping sea-water from a low level to a high level when surplus energy is available, and of using the same water to drive other turbines in passing from the high level to the low level at periods when the stored-up energy is required for industrial purposes. In this case the quantity of energy which has to be stored is enormous, and an artificial salt-water lake has been provided for at a high elevation to achieve the object desired.

"In a valley not far from the ruins of Tintern Abbey there exists a site which appears to be ideally adapted for the location of such a high-level lake. In constructing the reservoir it will be necessary to build a dam across the lower end of the valley. It is intended to force the water up from the low level of the river Wye through a tunnel driven through over a mile of solid rock, and made to discharge into the lake. The tunnel will be forty feet in diameter and the largest of its kind in the world.



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RIGHT WAY TO LEAN BACK, AND SLUMP SITTING POSTURE.

"There will be two separate installations required in connection with the power scheme:

"1. A concrete barrage across the river Severn within which sluices (B) and turbines will be installed at AA, for utilizing the power of the tides, and with which will be combined the road and railway bridges over the river.

"2. An energy-storage plant comprising a high-level lake (F) and tunnel in combination with a pumping and turbine power-house, indicated by the second arrow, on the banks of the tidal portion of the river Wye.

"The method which it is proposed to adopt in order to utilize the power of the tides is to trap the water in the upper part of the estuary above the dam at high water, so as to create an artificial difference in the level between the water thus impounded above and that in the estuary below the dam, for a period of several hours round about the period of low tide. During these hours sufficient water inside will be allowed to pass through the turbines to generate upward of 1,000,000 horse-power.

"The method of trapping the water in the principal part of the estuary is effected by means of horizontally hung sluices. The doors will automatically allow water to pass above the dam to replenish the upper part of the river while the tide is rising, and will automatically shut on the turn of the tide, and so trap the water above the dam.

"At the second power-house, at F, electrical energy derived from the tidal turbines at A, A, and transmitted by power cables, will be used to pump water up to the reservoir (F) at such periods as the supply of tidal power permits. When, however, the demand for electrical energy is greater than the tidal turbines are able to supply, or when for tidal reasons the turbines are idle, this power-house will automatically cease to function as a pumping station, and will operate instead as a generating station, with high-pressure turbines supplied with water from the reservoir.

"One of the principal novel features of the present design is the way in which the difficulty of allowing ships to pass up and down the river without in any way interfering with or interrupting the passage of railway-trains across the bridge has been overcome. A locking basin (D_1 and D_2), capable of taking the largest ships, is to be provided on the line of the navigable channel and intersecting the barrage. The ships will be led into and worked through the locking basin by electric locomotives somewhat similar to those in use on the Panama Canal. The railway and road traffic will be passed over either end of this basin by means of lifting bridges operating in such a way as to insure that there is no delay either to railway, road, or river traffic. This is effected by duplicating the railway in the form of a loop (C_1 C_2) where it crosses the locking basin, and so controlling and interlocking the arrangements as to allow continuous free passage for the railway or road traffic on one or other branch of the loop with absolute safety.

"In connection with the proposed low-level bridge over the river in the neighborhood of the 'English Stones,' B, it may be noted that this appears to be the most direct way of gaining access to South Wales from England."

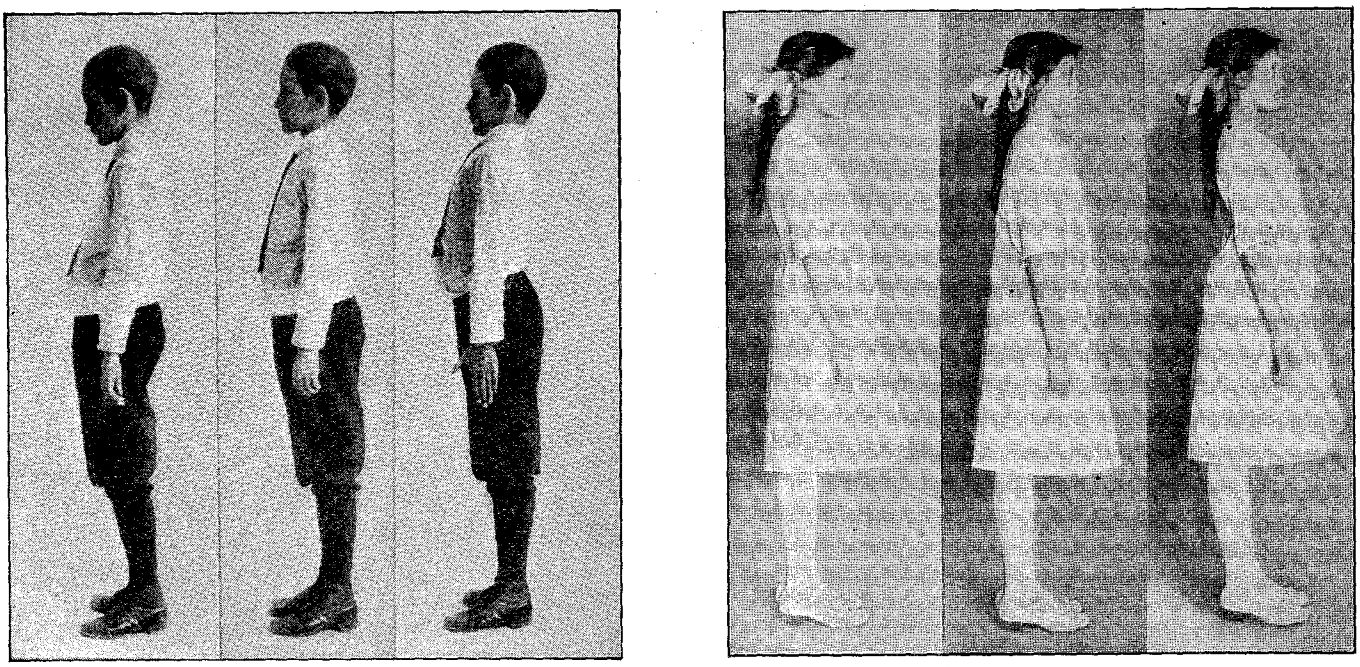
That there is skepticism in the midst of all this appreciation appears from the following dispatch to *The Times* from its correspondent at Cardiff, Wales:

"Commercial men at Cardiff regard the scheme for harnessing the tidal estuary of the river Severn as a dream which, while possible of realization if scores of millions of pounds are spent over the next half-century, is at present incapable of being put into operation. Engineers agree that the harnessing of the tides should give abundant power, but so far no scheme has been devised that did not entail much greater cost than could be recovered from its working."

TANKS AS LIFE-SAVERS

THAT THE WAR-TANK may assist in saving life as well as destroying it is suggested in *The British Medical Journal* (London) by an editorial writer. It is well known, he says, that the tanks that actually saw service were as nothing to those that were being designed and were on the point of production. In their further development he thinks it important that the medical aspect should not be neglected, both as regards the provision of special tanks for medical purposes and as regards the alleviation and prevention of disabilities especially affecting the crews of tanks. He goes on:

"In *The Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* Major L. R. Broster makes the suggestion that certain types of the larger tanks could be adapted for medical purposes with a dressing-table in the center of the hold behind the engine, electric light provided, and stretchers and hammocks arranged in tiers capable of holding half a dozen lying cases or twenty sitting cases. As a matter of history we believe that during the battle of Cambrai one fighting tank brought back as many as sixteen wounded, and, during the operations of the Australian Corps, at Hamel, altogether about 150 wounded were brought in by the tanks. A specially designed medical tank could, in battle, constitute a movable and protected advanced dressing-station, maneuvering in liaison with the field-ambulances, and would save enormously the work of and the casualties among the stretcher-bearers. On the other subject, namely, of the disabilities to which tank crews are liable, it has been found by experience that tanks with a full crew on board and closed down for action show, after running a certain time, both the presence of carbon monoxid in the air and a high wet bulb temperature, and the crew develop headache, giddiness, breathlessness, rise of body temperature, vomiting, and nausea, sometimes mental confusion, and even collapse and unconsciousness. Some of these symptoms arise partly from a sort of seasickness caused by the motion of the tanks, and the symptoms are often aggravated in action by the fumes from the firing of the Hotchkiss and six-pounders; but from the experiments which have been carried out and which Major Broster notes, the extent of the symptoms depends very largely on the mechanical efficiency of the tanks, and especially on the provision of good and efficient ventilation—points to which special notice must be given, therefore, in any future development of these engines of war."



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INCORRECT, CORRECT, AND EXAGGERATED POSTURES.

INCORRECT, CORRECT, AND EXAGGERATED POSTURES.

THE NECK AND TRUNK SHOULD FORM A STRAIGHT VERTICAL LINE.

A LEAGUE TO IMPROVE POSTURE

THE AMERICAN POSTURE LEAGUE, an organization of educators, physicians, and hygienists to improve the health of growing children by insuring correct position of the body in standing and sitting, and to investigate the influence of clothing and other personal environment on posture, is described by Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, of New York City, in an article contributed to *Modern Medicine* (Chicago), from which we quote below. Dr. Taylor points out that health and longevity depend on proper adjustment and freedom of movement of all parts of the organism, external and internal, and that this adjustment may be effected or hindered by posture, which, in turn, is controlled by all sorts of things that would seem at first sight to have little to do with hygiene. It is practically impossible, for instance, to hold the body correctly in certain forms or styles of clothing. Dr. Taylor notes that for a considerable time thoughtful hygienists, physical trainers, and physicians have attributed much importance to correct carriage of the body as an important factor in maintaining health, comfort, and efficiency. He continues:

"The body, viewed as a working machine, must have its parts adjusted to each other so that the work in hand may proceed efficiently, and so that its own internal functions shall proceed naturally and without excessive wear and tear or fatigue.

"The adjustment of posture and movements to work has been studied with interesting results by Gilbreth and others, but much research is still desirable on the effect of special postures, when long continued, on the internal functions of the body. In general the problems are those of an occupation with too much sitting or standing, insufficient variety of exercise, and too much fatigue, and scientists can not but approve the efforts of workers and employees to better their conditions. Up to now the main thought has been to increase output and to scrap worn-out machinery, material or human, as considered necessary. It is beginning to be clearly recognized that care of the worker and his tools is equally necessary, and that it pays as a business proposition to eliminate undue fatigue.

"Specifically, in sitting or standing, if the body is habitually bent over, giving a round back, the lungs, heart, and digestive organs are cramped in their action and do not do their work so well. In order that these and other organs may work properly, it is necessary, therefore, that the body, at least most of the time, shall be held erect in sitting and standing. It has long been recognized that all slouchiness of posture or morale must be trained out of the recruit in order to make the efficient soldier ready and able instantly to translate the word of command into action.

"We are not, and we trust never will be, a military nation, but we have an army of over twenty million school children under constant training and under governmental orders. How can these children be confined to a seat five or six hours a day without grave bodily harm? Physical training of various sorts has proved helpful, but not a full solution of the difficulty. Games, sports, occupations, recesses, contribute to the well-being of children; but posture-training must be definite, resulting in habitual postures which shall be free and erect, insuring free play of lungs, heart, and abdominal organs, and elimination of waste. All this increases vigor and efficiency and diminishes fatigue.

"This was the general point of view of the educators, hygienists, and physicians who, in 1913, associated themselves as the American Posture League to increase interest in the improvement of habitual posture and to set up standards of posture-training and to investigate the influences of the immediate personal surroundings, such as seating and clothing on posture, and to improve these conditions.

"The League was fortunate in including among its officers and members a number of experts who had already made valuable contributions to the subjects given them to investigate, and much time and thought and energy were given to research, especially in the problems of seating, clothing, and footwear.

"It was found that many commercial ready-made suits for boys were made on round-backed models, making it difficult for a straight boy wearing them to stand erect. After conference with an important manufacturer, his coats were redesigned to an erect model, thus favoring correct carriage of the body. Children's waists and maidens' and women's corsets and hose-supporters have been designed in cooperation with a manufacturer, and anatomic models have been constructed which avoid cramping and are supported from the pelvis above the hip bones or from the shoulders near the neck, avoiding any drag on the tip of the shoulder or constriction of the waist.

"The technical committee on shoes, after a study of the shoes and lasts on the market, concluded that a study and, if possible, a classification of the forms of feet was necessary. Through the cooperation of teachers, clinics, and the Young Men's Christian Association, tracings of several thousand average feet were secured and classified. These tracings included many feet from India and China that had never worn shoes. If these tracings were bisected at the heel, and this axis prolonged forward to the front of the foot, it was found that some feet flared outward from this axis at the ball, some inward, and in some this axis divided the forefoot into equal parts. As the unshod feet fell into these categories as well as the shoe-wearing feet, and the characteristic was showed by both men and women, it was concluded that feet could be divided into the inflare, straight, and outflare types; and lasts embodying this principle, eliminating the pointed toe and high heel and embodying other anatomical features, have been designed in cooperation with shoe manufacturers. These shoes for both men and women are now on the market and are giving great satisfaction.

"The technical committee on seating has given much attention to the anatomy of seating, and, in cooperation with furniture architects, has embodied the necessary anatomical features in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway seats, school seats for the various classes and ages, industrial furniture, and office furniture. Owing to war-conditions and other causes, the furniture manufacturers have been slow to cooperate, but it is possible to secure various lines of this furniture on special orders."

The educational work of the League, Dr. Taylor tells us, comprises the publication of wall charts, the collection of photographs, including school and industrial pictures, lantern-slides for lectures on posture, and other illustrative material. Much of this has been used for exhibits in response to requests from various organizations.

The League has a "posture pin," which it awards for a certified standard of excellence in posture. It is conducting a prize poster contest in which high-school students are invited to compete, the object being to stimulate interest among high-school students, to learn their reaction to instruction in physical training, and to secure posters appealing to this class of students, to be put into permanent form and listed in the League's educational material. We read further:

"The Mosher-Lesley Schematograph, a cameralike instrument used for making tracings of the outline of the human figure from a front, back, or profile view, useful in securing a permanent record for study of postures and their effect, may be obtained through the League for use in posture work.

"When commercial use is made of material which has been officially approved on recommendation of one of its technical committees after examination, the use of the League's official label of approval on the goods is required. This is obtained at a very small cost and affixt to the material in order to protect the manufacturer, the League, and the public. By careful management this small income almost finances the very modest office expenses. No official receives a salary or shares in profits. What has so far been accomplished has been at a personal sacrifice by busy professional experts. Much remains to be done to bring the level of our current knowledge and practise up to that of the average in most lines of ordinary supplies. Research is needed, especially into industrial conditions, and there should be an active propaganda to embody the best standards of clothing, seating, etc., in the commercial output. The science and art of the matters that have the most direct bearing on our health and comfort are several generations behind the age. It is a new and neglected field, and one in which the medical and nursing professions are peculiarly interested."

WANTED—SIGHTLY CONCRETE—In ordinary commercial concrete construction is there any prospect of being able to make exposed surfaces of permanently good appearance without finishing treatment, asks *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). It proceeds:

"Considerable economy should result from a successful answer to the question, since it would make possible a large reduction of the use of brick and tile facings now used solely to conceal unsightly concrete surfaces. It would also make it possible to avoid the distressing appearance of concrete structures on which such veneering has been omitted for reasons of economy. On bridges and important structures the exposed surfaces are often given special finishing treatment by washing, grouting, and rubbing in order to secure a satisfactory appearance, but the effect thus obtained is sometimes of short life, being soon marred by the characteristic patches and streaks of discoloration. Painting is seldom employed and rarely successful. Cracks in the concrete have not been considered in the foregoing remarks, but in spite of reenforcement there is a frequent occurrence of such defects, which may be of little or no structural significance but are seriously detrimental to the appearance. There is an open field for developing concrete construction that can honestly show its own face without causing pain because of its unsightliness."

THE COMING AGE OF FIBER

A MAN MAY COMB HIS HAIR to-day with what was yesterday his old cotton shirt, and some of his wife's cotton "gear" may make a gear wheel. After cotton has served in devious ways as clothing—after its wearer has discarded it as useless—chemistry reclaims it and turns it into many other useful things. In *Raw Material* we read the story of hard fiber—old cotton rags—rescued from the scrap pile, washed and cleaned, and converted into a new material several times stronger than leather—tougher than some metals, yet lighter than aluminum. The writer predicts a coming "age of fiber." Fiber, the writer continues, has been tested by more than a half-century of time, its properties have been thoroughly demonstrated; it is in no sense a newly discovered material. We read:

"The word fiber has perhaps not yet become something to conjure with; the public has perhaps not yet reached the point where it asks for fiber trunks and containers because of a conviction that fiber has no superior for this purpose. The time has perhaps not yet arrived when the fact that fiber parts are utilized in a machine conveys to the purchaser's mind a guaranty of quality. But that time is nearly here.

"Fourteen American manufacturers make a total quantity of fiber estimated by the writer at a little less than 25,000 tons annually, whose value may be roughly estimated at about $15,000,000. The value of the finished products is, of course, much greater, and perhaps $50,000,000 would not be too high a valuation.

"The basic raw material from which fiber is made by all the vulcanized-fiber manufacturers is cotton-cloth rags, while that of the horn-fiber manufacturers is jute cords and burlap rags.

"Since the annual production of cotton rags in the United States is valued at $250,000,000, of which the fiber industry alone absorbs about $24,000,000 worth, it is obvious that large unfailing supplies of the fiber industry's raw material can be depended upon indefinitely. As for horn fiber, the supplies of basic raw material are infinitely larger than the few American manufacturers now specializing in this branch of the business can be expected to require.

"If vulcanized fiber were a natural material, such for instance, as wood, it would possess only qualities conferred upon it by nature. Made, as it is, artificially by a complex chemical treatment, the physical qualities imparted to the material are given a very wide range.

"If fiber were limited to any one set of physical qualities, it is obvious that its application would be similarly limited to one or two industries. But, as a matter of fact, sixty years of industrial tests have shown that fiber is a universal material in almost the same sense as that term is applied to steel. *Raw Material* has collected a list of more than 300 structural and mechanical purposes for which fiber is used to-day in scores of manufacturing industries. Those uses range all the way from flexible pump valves and gaskets to hard, dense gear wheels, and from automobile parts and accessories of many kinds to the innumerable forms of usefulness fiber assumes in the electrical manufacturing industries.

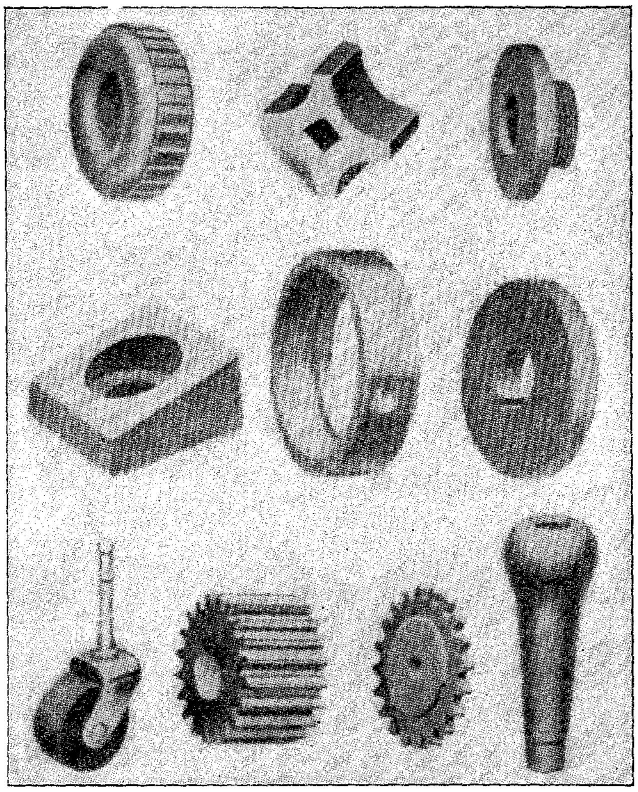
"Various periods in our racial development have been designated in terms of their most important material, from the 'Stone Age' to the 'Steel Age.' According to the present tendency to adopt a material possessing strength and endurance, combined with light weight, it is of course among the possibilities that the term 'Fiber Age' may in the future be used to denote a coming period when fiber is very much more of a universal material than it is to-day.

"The most basic distinction between grades of fiber consists in the determination of the kinds of rags from which they are made. Cotton, linen, hemp and jute rags, together with wood-pulp, are all converted into material called fiber.

"Only the higher grades of rags, such as cotton and linen, are ordinarily made into vulcanized fiber, the jute and hemp being largely made into 'soft-fiber boards.' But as some of the poorer grades of cotton rags are also worked into soft-fiber boards, another distinction can be made in this classification of fibers by dividing them all into two classes: (1) vulcanized, and (2) unvulcanized.

"All the vulcanized varieties receive a chemical treatment, which more or less gelatinizes individual fibers, after which mechanical treatment of the mass solidifies it into a homogeneous whole.

"The unvulcanized varieties are not gelatinized by a chemical treatment, but depend upon prolonged mechanical beating for perfect disintegration into a pulpy mass, which is readily formed by the mechanical treatment into the finished fiber sheets. Such fibers are most frequently made from hemp and jute rags and approximate the color of horn in their finished condition. Consequently the name 'horn fiber' is frequently given to this grade of fiber products."



HIGHLY FINISHED MACHINED PARTS MADE OF FIBER.

The writer considers it safe to say that no other material enjoys such a combination of qualities as fiber. It possesses the properties of many non-metallic materials and has many characteristics of the metals. It has the strength, lightness, toughness, resiliency, non-crystallizing, and non-conducting properties of wood—only in a superior degree, while it is non-cracking and non-splintering and possesses resistance to heat, to many solvents, and to the deteriorating influences of time, which qualities characterize most metals. He goes on:

"Fiber can be fabricated by similar quantity-production methods, and by almost identical tools used in working the other materials, and hence its combination of qualities requires no extensive changes on the part of the manufacturer adopting it; his men merely have to become accustomed to the proper handling of fiber through working experience. Fiber is fabricated with a little more difficulty than wood and leather; it dulls the cutting tools faster, but in this respect can hardly be compared with the various metals.

"In point of long life in service, fiber approximates that rendered by the various metals. In first cost of raw material fiber is less expensive than some and more expensive than other materials. It is probably safe to say that for most of the purposes for which it is employed fiber really has no competitor because of their lack of similar properties. But in some few cases in which fiber comes in active competition with wood, comparison of working life of the two materials promptly settles the question of relative economy. For instance, both wood and fiber are used for the manufacture of such things as barrels, packing-cases, etc. The first cost of the fiber is apt to be at least five times the cost of the wood, but the working life of the fiber will almost surely be at least ten times that of the wood. The future use of lumber apparently is to be handicapped, not only by rapidly advancing prices but more and more by uncertainties of transportation and exigencies of weather. And so, with such conditions approaching, manufacturers must certainly view with greater and greater favor the delivery facilities as well as the products themselves of the American fiber industry. Aside from the strength and resistance of fiber to stress and to electrical tension, it should be remembered that it is non-absorptive of oil, gasoline, benzine, alcohol, acetone, etc., but is slowly corroded by many acids.

"Dry heat does not soften fiber, and it will not melt under any conditions. With increasing temperature it becomes more and more brittle but retains its strength and insulating properties until it chars at about 350° F. When subjected to steam at atmospheric pressure, however, fiber softens and may be bent or otherwise shaped into any form whose retention is desired after drying.

"While fairly good water-proof qualities can be imparted to ordinary grades of fiber used in places exposed to open atmosphere by covering with shellac or impregnating with paraffin, such methods do not entirely eliminate working difficulties.

"Earliest attempts to overcome such difficulties seem to have taken the direction of using sheet paper or cloth impregnated with phenolic condensation products. The introduction of these products into the fiber pulp before being made into paper was apparently opposed by many manufacturing obstacles, and ten years of exhaustive laboratory experiments were required before success was achieved in producing two thoroughly water-proof fibers. These two grades of fiber, as produced to-day, possess fabricating properties similar to those of ordinary fiber grades.

"Quantity production of machined parts by the consumer of fiber is vastly facilitated by the primal forms in which it is sold by the manufacturer, viz., sheets, tubes, and rods. A natural outgrowth of the business of manufacturing these forms was the auxiliary industry of fabricating the raw material into finished parts. The leaders of the industry stand ready to supply either the primal forms or finished parts; some of the smaller manufacturers, however, do not make their own fiber, but buy it from others.

"It is a notable fact that most large fiber consumers of to-day began their purchases in an experimental way and for one or two purposes, but in the natural course of events found more and more purposes for which the material could be utilized with great manufacturing advantage and economy. And so, in the writer's opinion, many industries now using fiber in a limited way are practically certain to become important consumers in course of time, and for some manufacturers who are not consumers at present, fiber is indeed the inevitable material."

MAKING NEW BLOOD—A remarkable discovery with regard to the blood, just made by Dr. W. J. Penfold, director of the Australian Commonwealth Serum Institute, is thus described by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York), who says:

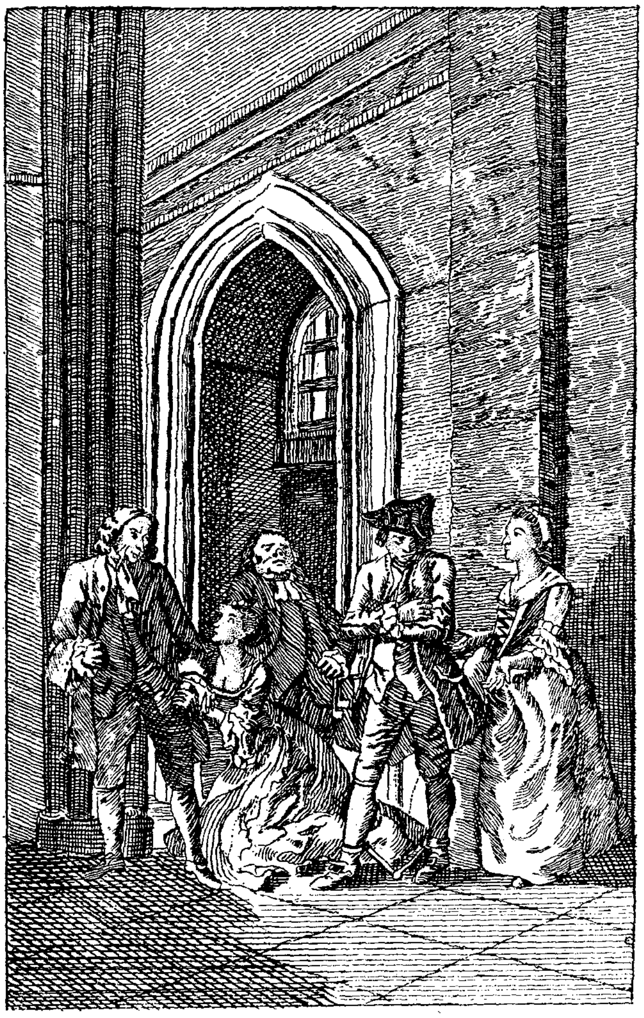
"In the making of diphtheria and other serums considerable quantities of the plasma or fluid portion of horses' blood is used at the institute. The practise has been to allow the blood, after it has been drawn from the horses, to stand for some time to allow the red corpuscles to settle to the bottom. The fluid is then drawn off and used, while in the past the red corpuscles have been thrown away. This struck Dr. Penfold as an economic waste, so he began experiments in the way of injecting the corpuscles into the horses again. The results have opened up a new chapter in the study of the blood. It appears that the horse can easily and quickly form new fluid if the red corpuscles are put back into the blood. While the normal average amount of blood in a horse is 36 liters, it has been found possible to take 48 liters in a week from a horse to which the red corpuscles are returned and that without its vitality being any more, if as much, affected as was the case with ordinary limited bleeding. The practise of returning the corpuscles has been extended to all the horses, between 30 and 40 in number, which are bled at the institute, and wider experience is confirming the results of the earlier experiments. The composition of the blood remains practically normal. It will take some time to realize anything like the full possibilities of so new and startling a discovery, but it is bound to have an important bearing on the practise, as well as on the theory, of medicine. For instance, there are diseases in which good results might be expected by an injection of the blood of those recovering from the disease, but under present conditions the convalescents can not spare the blood."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

OUR GRANDFATHERS' FAVORITE OPERA HERE AGAIN

PEOPLE WHO WHISTLE OR HUM the catchy airs from "Pinafore" may never suspect that it had an operatic ancestor equally catchy and popular some two hundred years ago. But John Gay's "Beggar's Opera," first produced in 1728, is declared to be "Pinafore's" forefather; and not to wish to see it now that the chance is offered must argue an indifference to the past two centuries of theatrical history. It has recently been revived for small audiences at the Greenwich Village Theater by a company come from England, where the piece has been running for six months—a revival there after a lapse of perhaps half a century. How long ago it was last heard here would take some research to determine. Our grandfathers knew it and loved it. It was sung in the first season of the Nassau Street Theater in 1750; hence it is the first on record if not the first "opera" of any kind, that was sung in our land. Mr. Broun observes in the New York *Tribune* that it is "decidedly a show for the antiquarian," which, perhaps, tells us how far we have progressed along the road away from theatrical tradition, for throughout the first century of its career it was the life-belt that saved theatrical ventures. To revive the "Beggar's Opera" always filled the empty seats. New-Yorkers who saw it at the Greenwich Village Theater were somewhat puzzled at first by this piece, which brings forward at least some of the Hogarthian spirit and manners of the London of 1728. To give it entirely un-Bowdlerized would be treating modern ears too roughly. But the "sardonic cynicism" of some of the lines accompanied with charming music of the period carries one easily over the rough places and back to the time it represented. Mr. Richard Aldrich, writing in the New York *Times*, discriminates:



POLLY AND *LUCY* PLEADING FOR *MACHEATH*,

Beseeching their fathers, who happen also to be *Macheath's* jailers, to set him free. From a print used as frontispiece to an edition of the play dating about 1770.

> "'Comic' in the modern sense it is not. The satirical intention, the ironical allusions to the manners and customs of the court of George II. are still pointed enough to be applicable in George V.'s time, and to be found amusing; tho the thrusts at Sir Robert Walpole are to-day more elusive, and the burlesque of the Italian opera of Handel's time does not go far enough to make an impression to-day, even on those ready to receive one.
>
> "The story itself is one that can still hold together and move forward with a topsyturvy consistency that some have found Gilbertian or the original source of the Gilbertian method. The erring daughter, *Polly*, desolates her angry father and her anguished mother by her love-affair; but it is because she has married that they are angry and anguished. The gallant highwayman, *Macheath*, amorous of the whole sex, is a little embarrassed by the constancy and devotion to which he is subjected by *Polly*, who will have no part in her parents' plan to betray him and refuses to accept 'the comfortable Estate of Widowhood as the only hope that keeps up a Wife's Spirits.' The fool, as *Mrs. Peachum*, her mother, remarks, is in love in earnest—'a shame to thy very sex.' In his Newgate tavern *Macheath* gets a little relief, calling for all the ladies to be sent for; they are all extremely affectionate and betray him promptly to the constables.
>
> "In Newgate prison the turnkey's daughter, *Lucy*, is quite as foolish about him as *Polly*, and he quite debonairly speaks of himself to her as her husband—'in every respect but the form'—and finds it extremely awkward that *Polly* comes to comfort him in his duress, an awkwardness exprest in the most celebrated lines of his opera:
>
> How happy could I be with either
> Were t'other dear Charmer away!
>
> "But *Macheath* persuades the jealous turnkey's daughter to steal the key and let him out. His freedom is short; he is recaptured and led to execution. But the public's taste for a happy ending was as strong in 1728 as it is to-day, and the reprieve is brought just in time.
>
> "Gay hummed the tunes he wanted used to Dr. Pepusch, who set them to the lyrics. They are scattered plentifully through the scenes without too much regard to the demands of the situation or to contrasts in their moods; but they are delightful tunes. And tho the folk-song specialists may complain of their sophistication by the London townsmen, who used them, they may well point with pride to their vitality as folk-tunes, for they are as fresh to-day as they were when they first delighted the town. It took some time for them to make their way, but when they had done so the audience wanted them repeated, and some of them twice."

The work was originally intended as a satire upon the dishonesty and profligacy of the Ministers and courtiers of George II., says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. For those so inclined it is perhaps the liveliest page of history that one can read, as the writer goes on to show:

"Gay's choosing Newgate as his *mise-en-scène* was a daring piece of wit. Congreve, on being shown an early draft of the piece, said it would 'either take greatly or be damned confoundedly.' Newgate was a recognized institution of London life. During the suppression of Jacobinism, which was still fresh in people's minds, it had been filled to overflowing, while the weekly processions to Tyburn were of exciting interest to the populace. The prisoners had an astonishing freedom within the walls, and life inside was about the same as life without except that they had to 'pay through the nose' for everything. The rapacity of the officials, from the turnkeys up to the governor, was the only barrier to be surmounted, and the holder of a long purse could hold as high revel and entertain as many friends as he was willing to put up for. Gay's Newgate was true to the life, and the realism was appreciated by the first-nighters of the period. John Ireland says: 'The opera is a caricature of Newgate life and manners, but if the force of a caricature be the measure of its truth, then no closer copy has ever been put into drama form.'"

When the work reappeared in London a few months ago it was the signal for antiquarian rummage. Mr. Walkley in the London *Times* recalls how soon the piece had to undergo revision to satisfy the growing delicacy in taste and manners:

"One of Boswell's projected works was a history of the controversy over the 'Beggar's Opera.' The best known of the works he actually did write contains several references to this controversy. Reynolds said it afforded a proof how strangely people will differ in opinion about a literary performance. Burke thought it had no merit. Johnson thought very much the opposite, but said characteristically, 'There is in it such a labefactation of all principles as may be injurious to morality.' Gibbon suggested that it might refine the manners of highwaymen, 'making them less ferocious, more polite—in short, more like gentlemen.' It is noteworthy that the work was half a century old when these observations were made about it. It had become a classic. And later generations treated it as a classic—that is to say, kept on refashioning it to the taste of their own time. The version, for instance, that Hazlitt was so fond of writing about (in the second decade of the last century) was a sad mangling of the original. Even so, it represented for Hazlitt the high-water mark of theatrical enjoyment, just as the original did for Boswell, who said, 'No performance which the theater exhibits delights me more.' You can not take up a volume of Swift's correspondence, or Horace Walpole's, or Arbuthnot's, without mention of the 'Beggar's Opera.' It even got into Grimm. It was the 'H. M. S. Pinafore' of the time."

More than Mr. Walkley have noted the Gilbertian quality in this older work. "It is Gilbert before Gilbert, disporting himself in the eighteenth century, making jokes, certainly, at which the nineteenth-century Gilbert would have blushed, but nevertheless anticipating the Savoy operas by more than a hundred years." So writes Edward Shanks in the London *Outlook*, while Mr. Walkley goes into even more particulars:

"As I sat the other night at the Hammersmith Lyric listening to the dialog between *Peachum* and *Mrs. Peachum* on the question whether *Polly* was *Macheath's* wife or his mistress, the thing seemed strangely modern, and not only modern but Gilbertian. (I am speaking, of course, of the tone, not of the sentiment—Gilbert was a very Victorian of propriety.) *Peachum* is Gilbertian. 'Do you think your mother and I should have liv'd comfortably so long together if ever we had been married? Baggage!' *Mrs. Peachum* is Gilbertian. 'If you must be married, could you introduce nobody into our family but a highwayman? Why, thou foolish jade, thou wilt be as ill-used and as much neglected as if thou hadst married a lord!' Again: 'If she had had only an intrigue with the fellow, why the very best families have excus'd and huddled up a frailty of that sort. 'Tis marriage, husband, that makes it a blemish.' Once more. 'Love him! Worse and worse! I thought the girl had been better bred.'"

POLLY, HER MOTHER AND FATHER IN THE PRESENT PRODUCTION.

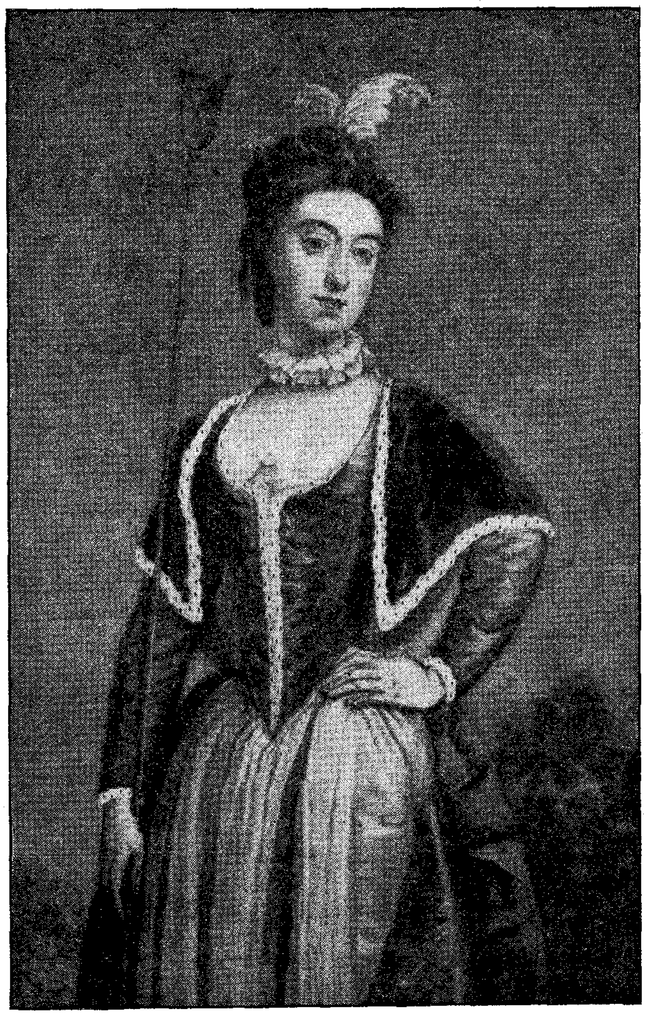
The leading rôle is sung by Sylvia Nelis, who recreated it in London. *Peachum* is sung by Arthur Wynne and *Mrs. Peachum* by Lena Maitland.

THE WHENCE AND THE WHITHER OF NEWSPAPERS

HOW THE PYRAMIDS and the Parthenon managed to rise, Confucius and St. Paul to spread their gospel without the aid of newsprint, or how Homer, Dante, or Michelangelo could have gained a permanent place in the world, puzzles the owner of the London *Times* and *The Daily Mail*. At least so *Punch* chooses to regard his bewilderment exprest in a recent article. Last week's Current Poetry Department contained this *jeu d'esprit*, so we add some quotations from the article which gave rise to it. English journalism, as this article shows, began on December 2, 1620, when *A Corant Out of Germany* (Amsterdam) was printed. Its growth since then has been traced in a recently published "Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh newspapers, magazines, and reviews, London, suburban and provincial," by Mr. J. G. Muddiman. What it is to-day is the result of three centuries of growth; but what Lord Northcliffe stands amazed at is the "dark backward and abysm of time" when no daily newspaper came to the breakfast-table. "How, we ask ourselves, with printed matter everywhere surrounding us, could civilization advance as it did and not discover the art of printing?" Lord Northcliffe's answer is all to the good of the last three centuries, tho *Punch* remains somewhat mocking. The owner of *The Times* finds the ancients slow in grasping the logic of events, for he writes:

"The Greeks, even more the Romans, combined a thirst for news, a love of literature, and a habit of engraving long inscriptions upon stone or metal. Yet it did not occur to them to combine the gratification of these impulses in one art. That was left to one of the obscure generations after the decay of Charlemagne's Empire, and then perhaps three centuries passed before some unknown reformer decided to make movable types. . . . . . .

"In 1620 the Thirty Years' War brought the corantos, or news-pamphlets, from Amsterdam into England. Next year they were printed in London. So, of all the departments of a modern newspaper office, the Foreign Editor's can boast the longest pedigree. Next comes the Parliamentary Reporter's; in 1641 we find 'The Heads of severall Proceedings in the Present Parliament, printed in London for I. T.' Under the stress of the Civil War, the home and foreign reports were fused into one. A later stress, that of the Great Plague, which drove the Court from London to Oxford in 1665, inspired Mr. Muddiman's ancestor to produce there what shortly became, and still is, the London *Gazette*, the venerable parent of our existing periodical press."



THE FIRST *POLLY*.

Lavinia Fenton, who first sang the heroine in the "Beggar's Opera," in 1728, and gained a titled husband. From an old mezzotint.

Both growth and suppression marked the next period. "Newspapers were encouraged so long as they checked and corrected mischievous rumors; they were themselves checked and corrected so soon as they criticized authority." As writers of journals increased, their efforts were held in check by the Stamp Act, which was "in force for a century and a half, and its effects upon the Press were evil and lasting." Along with the Stamp Act came an addition to the newspaper staff in the critical editor:

"This Act had two distinct effects, equally bad. It enhanced artificially the price of newspapers in England, and so retarded their circulation and impaired their efficiency; while the pirate journalists who contrived to escape the duty became, as conscious evil-doers, writers of scurrility and sedition. Even in the brilliant columns of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and there not only in its quotations from rival journals, the low tone of the eighteenth-century press is unpleasantly evident.

"Mr. Muddiman's columns for this period record frequent births and occasional marriages, but almost invariable deaths. From the dark age of George III., when, despite savage coercion, the doctrine of a 'free press' was persistently preached, but preached in vain, a bare half-dozen survivors descend. *The Morning Post* of 1772 and *The Morning Advertiser* of 1794, with *The Mail*, *The Observer*, and *The Weekly Dispatch*, and, in 1785, *The Daily Universal Register, Printed Logographically*, which, in 1788, became *The Times*—each of these papers lives and can tell its own story."

Lord Northcliffe is not overconfident of the continuing developments of the newspaper industry. The economic riddle seems to him "insoluble." For—

"The chimera of state control, which our forerunners fought with untiring perseverance until they won and left us our heritage of freedom, is again emerging from its unsavory cavern. It may be that we have already seen and survived our great period, that at the beginning of this century newspapers reached that polar eminence from which a step in any direction must tend down-hill. The reduction of the Stamp Duty in 1836 and its abolition in 1855 increased both the number of papers and their circulations; while the Education Act of 1870 produced not only a vast new body of readers but a school of writers adapted to their requirements. There is nothing more significant in Mr. Muddiman's book than the steady lengthening of the space filled by each year's new titles until 1914, and then the sharp decline. So much for the birth-rate; one has to scrutinize his pages more closely to estimate the recent death-rate among periodicals. Which, we must ask ourselves, are to survive, and how? Paper, which the research and foresight of the last century made cheap and plentiful, has now soared up in price, while its sources of supply are vanishing. The skilled labor required in every department of production is now receiving at least its due reward. Every expense must rise, beyond calculation, except one—the cost of the newspaper to its reader.

"But if the paper and ink of one copy cost more than the reader will pay, the loss on a newspaper must increase with its circulation. Are journalists, then, who have struggled for centuries to liberate themselves and their readers from the arbitrary control of Kings and Cabinets, to find themselves captive to the despotism of merchants and financiers? Can a newspaper remain in any sense free when it is no longer at liberty to reject the advertisements of the highest bidder? Only by establishing itself in the unshakable confidence of its readers, by maintaining and proclaiming a circulation that will make it so attractive to the mass of advertisers as to be independent of any party or interest among them, can it continue to afford that circulation or to deserve that confidence. But, while every channel of development must be kept open, each must be provided with sluice-gates against extravagance."

If the economic problem is menacing, science holds up a vision of a possible future that may meet all these difficulties insoluble on the old lines:

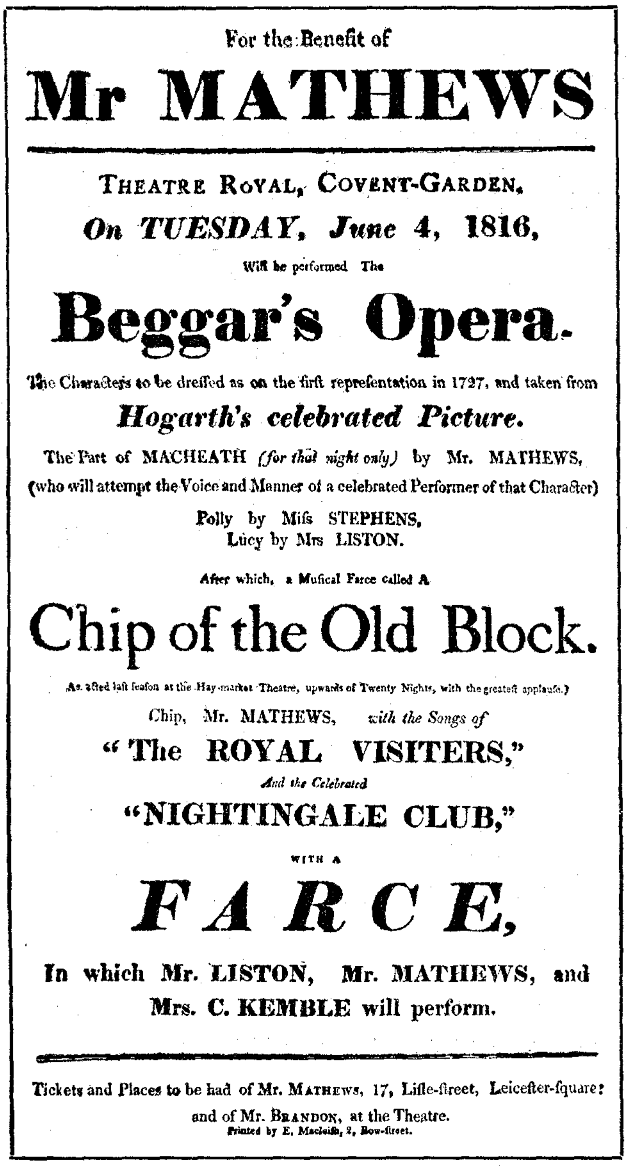
"The foreign correspondent, for instance, who formerly was at leisure to travel with the focus of interest in foreign affairs, has now so to reduplicate himself as to be simultaneously in each of the capitals of all the constantly increasing states of Europe. The cost of telegraphy rises as its speed diminishes, and, when events of importance occur, the cables are at once congested with competing messages. What are the remedies? One is for papers to rely more and more upon the news furnished by agencies, from which, with the element of competition, accuracy and initiative are apt also to vanish. The alternative is to forsake the cable service for the letter-post, which leads us again toward the news-letters and corantos of our first beginnings. But now an aurora shows on the dark horizon; the wireless telephone, linking editors with their correspondents over a radius of many hundred miles, offers possibilities of which, even five years ago, we had not dreamed.

"The airplane, carrying parcels hot from the presses far in advance of the swiftest trains and steamers, hints at increase of circulation that can scarcely be estimated. In a decade or so from now, a newspaper edited at Johannesburg, in wireless communication with London and other capitals of Europe, may be read within a few hours in every town in South Africa. The machines and presses now congregated in one building in London may be set in motion simultaneously in all parts of the Empire."

BEGINNING WITH CHESTERTON

THO CHESTERTON has declared he will not write a book about America, his visit would be a distinct disappointment if he doesn't on the spot deliver himself about us. It is what we welcome foreign visitors for. He has set England straight on so many counts that the habit can not wholly fall from him when he goes a-visiting. When the newspapers announced that he was on the sea coming hitherward, the New York *Evening Post* hastened to look about to see if our heads were on straight. The writer found us "naturally somewhat nervous" at the prospect merely of Chesterton rolling up Broadway, "swinging the stick that gossips swear is a sword-cane, and making sure that the lecture notes are safe in the inside-pocket." Our readers have been served with so many of Mr. Chesterton's divagations that we are sure they share some of the interest evinced by *The Evening Post*, which asked: "What will the author of 'The Flying Ink' think of prohibition"? The question was promptly answered almost before Mr. Chesterton had a night's sleep, and he took no vein of levity like the vaudeville humorist in asking, "When does it begin?" nor did he repeat the warning raised by George Ade, "If we don't look out it will come back." *The Evening Post*, moreover, imagined a deeper question:

"What will the author of 'All Things Considered' think of the land of Philistinism, or perhaps, since Chesterton is a bit of a Philistine himself, of materialism? Let us hope he will be too busy to take stock of our weaknesses. He may be too occupied inverting ideas and shaking them by the heels, so that the meaning jingles out of the pockets, or, to use a more congenial image, decanting the ideas before his audiences. But if not, it is something that for once we shall escape the exclamatory ecstasy which so many English visitors have inflicted on us. Arnold Bennett express his admiration of our colleges, skyscrapers, and society (tho not of the New York-Chicago express, which irritated him by being late). Sir Philip Gibbs has been as complimentary. Lusty, forthright Chesterton should make no concessions, give no quarter. If he sees opponents, they will feel a blade of Richard, not Saladin; and he always sees opponents.



For the Benefit of

Mr MATHEWS

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN,

On TUESDAY, June 4, 1816,

Will be performed The

Beggar's Opera.

The Characters to be dreſſed as on the firſt repreſentation in 1727, and taken from

Hogarth's celebrated Picture.

The Part of MACHEATH *(for that night only)* by Mr. MATHEWS,
(who will attempt the Voice and Manner of a celebrated Performer of that Character)

Polly by Miſs STEPHENS,
Lucy by Mrs LISTON.

After which, a Muſical Farce called A

Chip of the Old Block.

(As acted laſt ſeaſon at the Hay-market Theatre, upwards of Twenty Nights, with the greateſt applauſe.)

Chip, Mr. MATHEWS, *with the Songs of*

"The ROYAL VISITERS,"

And the Celebrated

"NIGHTINGALE CLUB,"

WITH A

FARCE,

In which Mr. LISTON, Mr. MATHEWS, and Mrs. C. KEMBLE will perform.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. MATHEWS, 17, Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare;
and of Mr. BRANDON, at the Theatre.
Printed by E. Macleiſh, 2, Bow-ſtreet.

A HALF-WAY HOUSE IN THE OPERA'S HISTORY,

When the elder Mathews sang *Macheath* in a notable performance. The afterpiece is a warrant for Daisy Ashford.

"Few men have arisen of such deep-rooted prejudices since Chesterton raised his first bellow of indignation over the South-African War—or was it over impudent eugenists? He not only asserts prejudices, but underlines and red-letters them. Max Beerbohm, in a parody of the Chesterton paradox, put into his mouth the casual hypothesis, 'If Euclid were alive (and I dare say he is)—.' Chesterton would really have said, 'If Euclid is alive (and I assert he is)—.' The violence is set off sometimes by subtle pasquinade, and sometimes by elaborate logic, but he is always positive. There is no doubt what Chesterton likes. He likes Christianity; Dickens; the publicans; good old medieval times; fairies; penny-dreadfuls; liberalism, and practicality. He will as certainly say what he thinks of internationalists who deem patriotism ignoble as what he thinks of imperialists. He will give agnostics his round opinion of them, but narrow religionists will learn that he defends beer and skittles, and that he is with Queensbury in loving 'a good old sporting Christian.'

"There is this to be said in advance: Chesterton is an incurable optimist, and will like our optimistic atmosphere. It is also to be said that most of his prejudices have been as healthy as they were vigorous. Often he has plunged into an essay and come out with a fantastic conclusion. He has sometimes backed a wrong horse in his *New Witness*, but in the main his likes and hates are sound. He hates cant, imperialism, money-grubbing, faddism. The manner is generally right, too. If he is as bearish as Dr. Johnson, like Johnson he is tender below the surface. He has been hard enough on his own Britain, and when the war began he wrote a book on the crimes of England. But these crimes, as he explained to the imaginary professor of the dedication, were her lapses into Prussianism—her mistreatment of Ireland, her protection of Turkey. He may seem hard on certain American failings, but we can reasonably rely on him to like a burly and fairly healthy democracy. The same reasoning applies to the problem of how this country is going to like Mr. Chesterton."

Mr. Chesterton's first day of informal talk produced more interesting bits than visitors usually have on tap, but the interviewer, who, like Mr. Broun, went forth for sparkling - paradoxes, found Mr. Chesterton's bag empty. Mr. Broun found out for the New York *Tribune* that the Englishman reads no living American authors, nor English, either. "Nothing but dead authors and detective stories." The prober for *The Times* learned that Englishwomen since the war seek "pagan enjoyments," that "Lord Northcliffe keeps quiet because he has usually been opposed to Lloyd George, who now happens to be on the right side, and the modern world doesn't support people on the right side," and that Mr. Chesterton disapproves of prohibition. He puts it this way:

"There are three things to be desired on earth—life, happiness, and liberty. To tell a citizen what diet he must take is interfering with his rights as a human being, and is absurd. Governments have acquired the habit of interfering with the rights of the people during the Great War.

"The trend of the world to-day is to treat human beings like machines and see how much they can produce, which was the method of the planters of South Carolina.

"I believe that some day there will be a reaction against prohibition. Slavery doesn't mean that men and women shall be held in chains, but taking away the right of the person to determine what he may have."

Mr. Chesterton also notes the "eruption of science into the field of fiction," to the destruction, he thinks, of art—

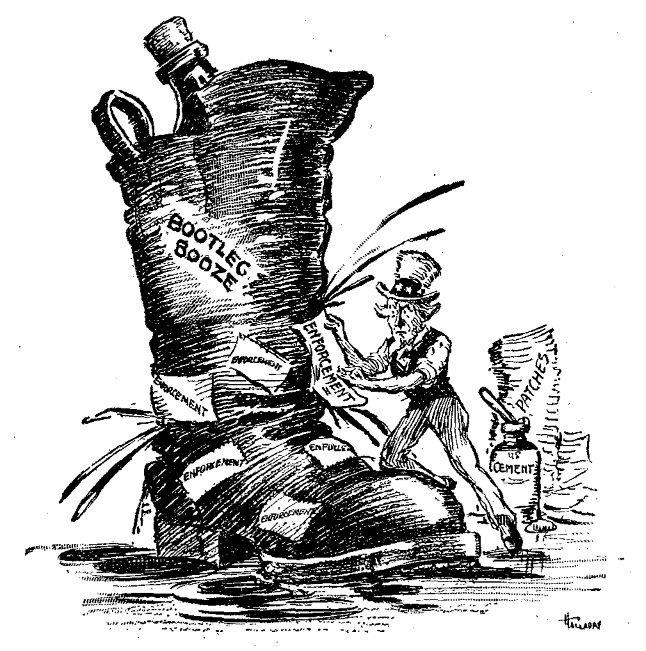
"At the present time in London there is a perfect craze for psychoanalysis. On the crest of this craze the psychoanalytic novel has appeared, with its attempt to apply the theories of Freud to sensational fiction."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY PROHIBITION IS NOT ENFORCED

"WHEN DOES PROHIBITION BEGIN?" is a question commonly attributed to foreigners visiting this country. That there is some excuse for the query goes without saying, since everybody knows that the Eighteenth Amendment has never yet been completely enforced. Tho the corner saloon and sundry other evil products of the liquor régime have practically disappeared, and drunkenness generally, is on the decrease, yet, on the other hand, it is an equally well-known fact that intoxicants may still be bought, if one has the price, and that alcoholic hospital wards continue to be encumbered. So, while some writers declare the liquor traffic to be so reduced as to prove the effectiveness of the prohibition statute, others list rum-running as the sixth largest industry in the United States, and say that prohibition has not yet even been tried. Particular attention is drawn to the situation by *The Christian Herald*, which has opened its pages to a discussion of the subject by William Slavens McNutt, a widely traveled journalist, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Both writers agree that prohibition is not being enforced, and that the laxity can be remedied only by a converted public opinion. But, crime statistics to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. McNutt argues from his experience and observation that "prohibition has not yet been tried, and any judgment of its effects, its virtues, or evils is impossible." Mr. Wheeler, on the contrary, while admitting that in some parts of the country prohibition is not a complete success, thinks "as a whole, it is succeeding as rapidly as we have any right to expect." Police-court figures in New York show that some offenses increased, while others decreased, after prohibition became a law; in Chicago, convictions for wife-desertion and extreme cruelty increased more than 200 per cent.; but, argues Mr. McNutt, these statistics "prove nothing, because whisky in the United States to-day is more easily available than the figures that might be supposed to show the value of prohibition, were prohibition a fact." Only in the Texas oil-fields, where liquor was banned by the local authorities, did he find enforcement effective. But many people will question this writer's statement that prohibition has not yet been tried in the United States, and some will say that in their own towns the saloons are not as open as in New York or Chicago. "True enough," he agrees, and replies:

> "In many towns throughout the country the open sale of liquor in saloons is a thing of the past. But I repeat that in my travels of the last year and a half, in towns large and small, all over the country, everywhere, with the exception of the oil-field district a year ago last summer, it was a perfectly simple matter to buy liquor. If the saloons were not open a whisper to the bell-boy in a hotel, a talk with a taxicab-driver, a tip to a porter, or a conversation with a pool-room proprietor would elicit the information as to where liquor was to be bought, if not by the drink over the bar, then by the bottle from some bootlegger.
>
> "Prohibition did not become a fact when it became a law, and it is not a fact to-day. I hear some people say that it will automatically become a fact when the present supply of liquor stored in warehouses in the United States runs out. That is a fallacy, because liquor is coming into the United States faster than it is being stolen or legitimately withdrawn from the warehouses."



JUST ONE PATCH AFTER ANOTHER.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

It is estimated by this writer that the actual profit to the rum-runners during the year just ended amounted to $100,000,000. Hundreds of men, young farmer boys, high-school students, clerks, delivery boys, and others, he says, "have gone into the nefarious business and made big money." As Mr. McNutt views it, "the vital weakness in the whole enforcement attempt is public opinion." And so—

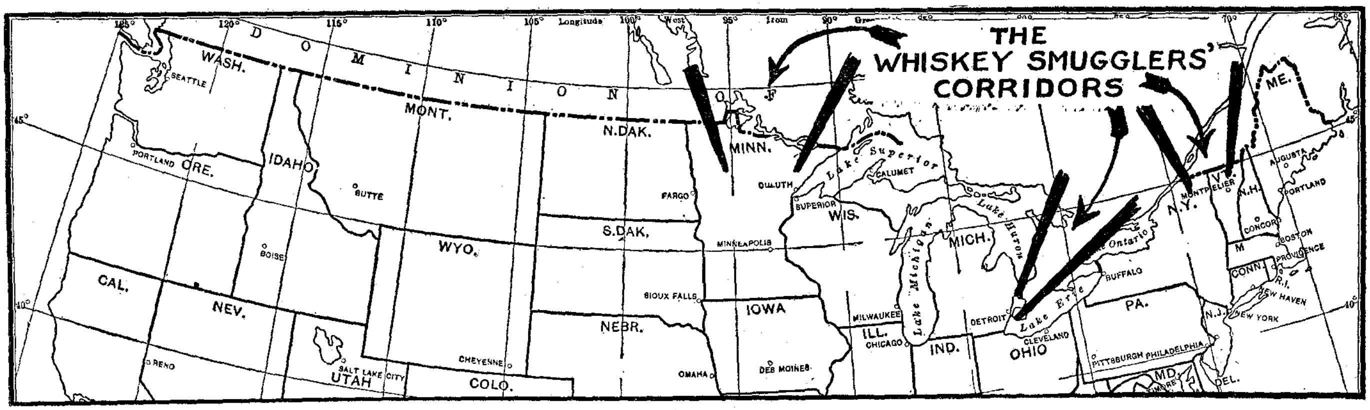
> "Until educated public opinion—public opinion educated by a campaign approximate in sincerity and scope to that which culminated in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—demands prohibition enforcement as unmistakably as it demanded prohibition legislation, liquor will continue to be obtainable. It took a long and hard campaign to make prohibition a law. It will take another such effort to make prohibition a fact."

In reply, Mr. Wheeler says that it is misleading to say that prohibition has not been tried, inasmuch as "about 90 per cent. of the territory of the nation is dry under local or State prohibition laws." In proof:

> "The people experimented with it, voted dry, then wet, compared results, and found that prohibition actually decreased drunkenness, crime, delinquency, and increased wealth, health, and happiness. It is because prohibition was tried out in most of the territory of the nation and by over 60 per cent. of its population that we have national prohibition to-day. The 'wet' minority of the nation are now trying it out, and in some places find it hard to sober up."

We are reminded that ten States have no State enforcement codes to help enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, and that "many public officers are still 'wet,' corrupt, and derelict," which are "some of the many left-over problems of a saloon régime." But—

> "The decreased arrests for drunkenness and crime in the great cities, where it has been hardest to enforce the law, are convincing. Detroit reduced the arrests for drunkenness from 19,309 in the year 1917 to 6,244 this year. Boston in 1919 had 88,593 arrests for drunkenness; in 1920, 47,395. In Baltimore there were 3,992 fewer commitments in 1919 than in 1918, or an average of


THE WHISKEY SMUGGLERS' CORRIDORS
DOMINION OF
WASH.
SEATTLE
MONT.
N.DAK.
MINN.
ORE.
PORTLAND
IDAHO
BUTTE
FARGO
DULUTH
SUPERIOR
WIS.
Lake Superior
CALUMET
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
MICH.
Ontario
N.Y.
VT.
MONTPELIER
N.H.
ME.
AUGUSTA
PORTLAND
CONCORD
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
R.I.
CONN.
NEW HAVEN
NEW YORK
N.J.
S.DAK.
WYO.
BOISE
MINNEAPOLIS
CAL.
NEV.
SIOUX FALLS
IOWA
MILWAUKEE
ILL.
CHICAGO
DETROIT
Lake Erie
CLEVELAND
OHIO
BUFFALO
PA.
PITTSBURGH
PHILADELPHIA
RENO
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH
CHEYENNE
COLO.
NEBR.
OMAHA
DES MOINES
IND.
MD.
DEL.

By courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York.

HOW SOME OF THE LIQUOR COMES IN.

Rum-runners are said to be flooding the United States with whisky smuggled in from Canada.

270 fewer prisoners a day for the last six months of that year, according to Warden Lee, of the city jail. Not a week passes but that some jail or reformatory closes its doors, or abandons a large part of the institution, for lack of inmates. Deaths from suicide, alcoholism, and accident have decreased about 60 per cent. The removal of the saloon as a public drinking-place is in itself one of the greatest victories of prohibition."

Moreover, we are told, prohibition "should be judged with reference to the stage of its development." For it is a growth, not a status fixt in law, which must go through a long, slow process before it can overcome a system long entrenched in the social, economic, and political life of the nation. Notwithstanding, prohibition generally is succeeding, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League believes; friends of the movement "have won about two-thirds of the fight, and they are not discouraged, but determined." Where laxity prevails—

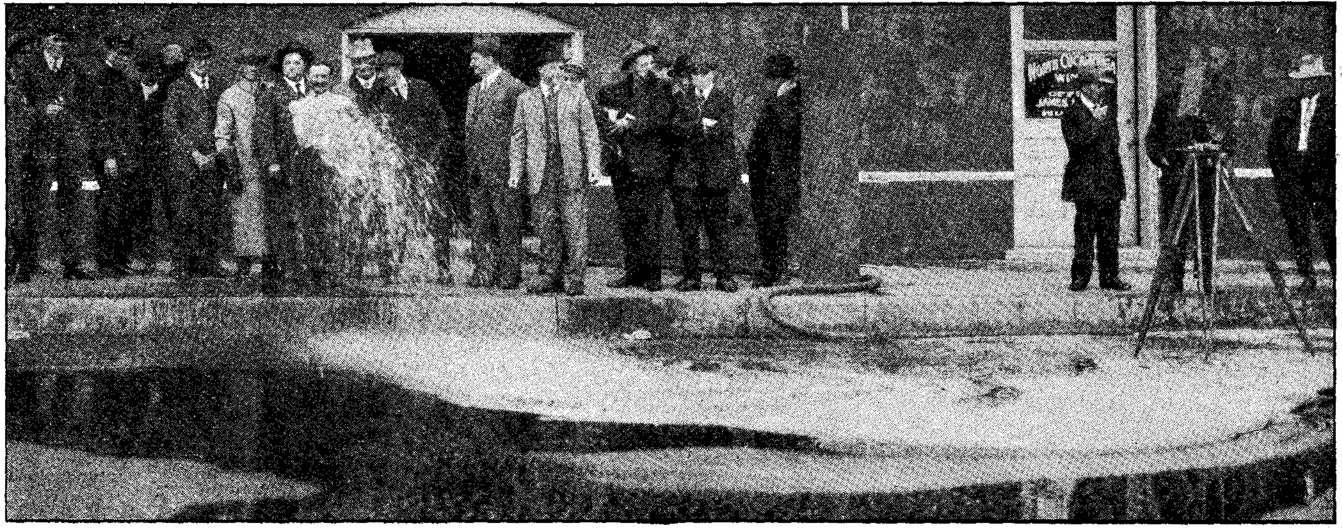
"The remedy is not to knock, but boost. The law must be sustained and strengthened. It will never be repealed. This requires organized activity on the part of the antiliquor forces. The Anti-Saloon League is backing a great campaign for law and order. It is essential to the perpetuity of the Government. When respect for law and its enforcement is gone, all is gone in orderly government. Civic, temperance, and church bodies are challenged by this menace of lawlessness. Derelict officers must be aroused to action, or an attempt must be made to remove them. Recently the Federal Council of Churches at Boston urged Congress to enact a law to remove derelict officials. Every citizen must be made to realize that if he does not stand for law-enforcement, he is neither a good sportsman nor a good citizen. In private business, on committees, and at elections we accept the will of the majority. This is the American way. No man can be a good citizen who does not support the Government of the United States."

PROSPERITY AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS— Business prosperity depends upon the righteousness of the man who does business, whether as merchant or manufacturer, or banker, or employee. So declares no less an authority than Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Statistical Organization In a recent address in New York Mr. Babson told how, in examining the statistics of business changes, he tried to find the underlying causes, and came to the unescapable conclusion, first, "that a period of depression is the result of the unrighteousness, dishonesty, extravagance, and inefficiency which develop in the latter half of a period of prosperity; and, secondly, that a period of prosperity is the reaction from the righteousness, industry, integrity, and thrift which develop in the latter half of a period of depression." In Mr. Babson's mind—

"It is not railroads, steamships, or factories which cause our prosperity; it is not bank clearings, foreign trade, or commodity prices which give us good business. All these things are mere thermometers that register the temperature of the room. Prosperity is based on those fundamental qualities of faith, temperance, service, and thrift, which are the products of religion. The fundamentals of prosperity are the Ten Commandments."

And therefore, he continues, as quoted in the press—

"The future of American business depends on the developing of the soul of the man and upon again permeating labor, capital, and management with integrity, loyalty, and a desire to serve The need of the hour is not more salesmen, or more foremen, or more technical men, but the need of the hour is to get employers and wage-workers to give their hearts to God. Business depressions can be avoided, but only by redirecting the minds of your people to the need of integrity, industry, and thrift. Business conditions can be changed for the better only as man's attitude toward life changes."



HOW SOME OF THE LIQUOR GOES OUT.

Confiscated wines flowing into Los Angeles gutters at the rate of $4 per second.

THE VATICAN AND THE Y. M. C A.

THE VATICAN'S DECREE against the Y. M. C. A., as being corruptive of faith, has aroused some resentment among officers of the Association and its friends, and brought forth a strong denial that the organization seeks to apostasize any man from his religious belief. In some Catholic quarters it was doubted at first that the Pope had mentioned the Y. M. C. A. in his decree against certain lay organizations, and Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, chancellor of the archdiocese and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, is quoted in the press as saying he was inclined to disbelieve the report. However, it is stated in the cabled dispatches of the National Catholic Welfare Council, which are published in all the Catholic papers, that the Pope mentioned the Y. M. C. A. by name, and counseled Catholic bishops to watch "an organization which, while professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters, instils indifferentism and apostasy to the Catholic religion in the minds of its adherents." Monsignor Lavelle asserted, according to press reports, that the Catholic Church in America and the Y. M. C. A. had long maintained cordial relations. The decree came as a surprize to Y. M. C. A. officials, and C. V. Hibbard, associate general secretary in charge of the overseas work of the Association, is quoted: "I am sorry if they don't seem to understand us. The policy of the Y. M. C. A. lends no countenance to the charge that it has engaged in any proselyting. Indeed, we have sanctioned absolutely no form of proselyting." It will be recalled that the Pope made an indirect reference to the Y. M. C. A. when he asked the Knights of Columbus, on the occasion of their visit to Rome, to combat a "shameful propaganda" to win young men away from the Church through the "pleasures of sport." In thus attacking an organization which went to Italy on a "Christian mission," the New York *World* thinks the Vatican was "badly advised." It recalls that the American people generously supported not only the Y. M. C. A., but the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Hebrew Association as well, without drawing theological lines in sustaining them:

> "When the Vatican, therefore, undertakes to proscribe the Y. M. C. A. on the ground that many Catholics who uphold it 'do not know its real nature' and that 'it corrupts the faith of youth,' it has raised a religious issue that might far better have lain dormant. Surely, at this time in the history of the world more important things are pressing on the Holy Office than a sectarian war against the Y. M. C. A., and the sooner it withdraws its ban the better."

Had the Pope taken counsel with eminent American churchmen best qualified to give it, comments the Rochester *Post-Express*, he would have realized that all the several associations—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—"are doing good work in drawing together right-thinking men, thus supplying them with added incentives to well-doing and making it easier for them to live clean, useful lives." No difference in theological doctrine is so important as the promotion of cleanliness and rectitude:

> "If there is one single, everywhere obvious, and unquestionable tendency of the times, it is the steady subsidence of those barriers of speculative belief which have kept good people apart. Right living is the end of all religions. As far as associations contribute to this their influence is good; and it seems altogether unlikely that members ever get enough teaching on controversial points to help or hurt them very much. But they do find it easier by reason of such environments to lead honorable, unsullied lives."

The Christian Science Monitor urges that the Association has "ever consistently done its part in the overcoming of ignorance through its various activities," and thinks it is not surprizing, therefore, "to find it encountering the opposition of those influences which have been active 'in chilling inquiry' or 'in sterilizing philosophy.'" But to *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) the attitude of the Pope is just and reasonable. During its existence of seventy years this is the first time the Pope has taken notice of the Y. M. C. A., it says—

> "And why? Because the Y. M. C. A. is now engaged in proselyting work in Italy. It has joined forces with a very militant organization of American Methodists in Rome. It is the Pope's right and duty to warn his flock against those who, with food and money and gifts, would wean the young of their faith and allegiance."

SHOULD THE CLERGY PAY FULL FARE?

"GOD ISN'T STAKING the spread of his kingdom on railroad courtesies," writes a Montclair minister who is not perturbed by the announcement that the railroads intend to withdraw the half-rate which it has been customary to allow to clergymen. Western railroads, it is reported, have increased the clergy's half-rate to a two-thirds rate, and it is feared by some representatives of the ministry that this action portends the abolition of reduced fares for clergy altogether. As *The Christian Century* (Disciples) points out, it would have a profound effect upon the rural church. Many country churches depend on the traveling preacher, and "the more rail fares advance, the less feasible it will be for the 'railroad preacher' to continue his visitations." The first effect of the change might be disastrous for many churches, but "the long-time effect would be beneficial." So, it is advised,

> "The thing that rural constituencies should do is to form community churches and end the destructive denominational rivalry which is kept alive by means of the 'railroad-preacher' type of ministry. The first effect of an increase of fare would be to reduce the attendance at conventions and district meetings of the church. But, as time went on, the churches might be led to see that there is no more reason for a preacher paying his necessary expenses to keep up these meetings than there is for a corporation to ask an employee to pay his own expenses when sent on a trip by the company. The more expensive it becomes to travel, the more certainly must the churches face in the end their economic burdens. As to the ethics of reduced fares, it would seem that they should include either a wider circle or a smaller. Teachers are community servants who live on small pay, and there is the same reason for aiding these as for aiding ministers. If Red-Cross workers and many other kinds of community workers are to be asked for a flat fare, then there can be no doubt that the ministers should pay an equal rate."

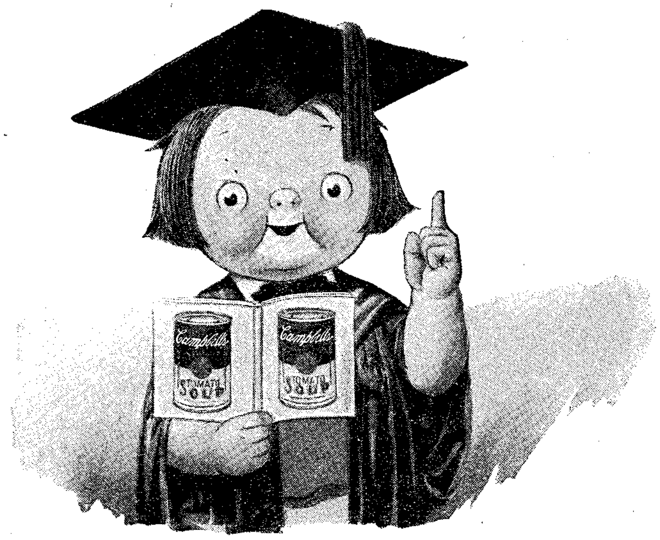
In agreement with this editorial view, the Rev. Warren F. Cook writes to *The Christian Century* and expresses his judgment that if all the ministers would flatly refuse half-fare and all other gratuities they would thereby do more for the Kingdom of God than if they had "free transportation on all the lines of the world." He believes:

> "From the seminary down we have accepted too much graft. If we put the calling on the basis which Christ insisted upon when he said, They who would follow him must take up their cross daily, we might have fewer ministers for a while and cause some churches to close (which would be an added blessing), but in the long run we would build the cause upon a basis respected by men which time would justify."

But the Albany *Times-Union*, as quoted by *The Presbyterian*, thinks "there are many good reasons why the clergymen should receive this consideration. Its withdrawal will affect only those who are compelled to pay the increased rate of fare. Its effect upon the regular rates is infinitesimal—in fact, so small that it amounts to practically nothing at all." Moreover,

> "If this privilege is taken away from clergymen, many of them, especially those with small salaries, will not be able to go to the large religious assemblies, such as those of Northfield and Winona Lake in the summer-time and other retreats and great gatherings of Christian workers held in the cities for a week or two in the winter—assemblies devoted especially to the inspiring and uplifting of Christian workers. That would be a distinct and positive loss to many pastors, and, of course, to their congregations, for whatever helps the pastors helps the churches, and whatever helps the churches helps the nation."

"For health and good muscle
For vigor and hustle
Give heed to the lesson I teach
It solves the big question
Of easy digestion
And health is right here within reach!"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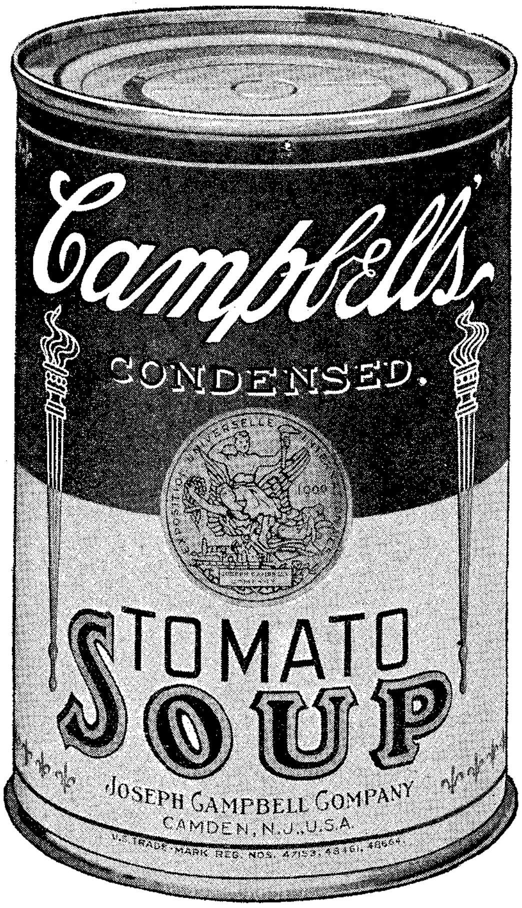
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The most valuable health lesson anyone can learn is the need of a keen appetite and good digestion.

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LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

WITH all the ado about new verse forms and modern themes, unpoetical to some old-fashioned minds, Mr. Le Gallienne rather glories in his conservatism. These verses are from "The Junkman and Other Poems." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

THE ETERNAL WAY

By Richard Le Gallienne

I take no shame that still I sing the rose
And the young moon, and Helen's face and spring;
And strive to fill my song with sound of streams
And light of dreams;
Choosing some beautiful eternal thing,
That ever comes like April—and ever goes.
I have no envy of those dusty themes
Born of the sweat and clamor of the hour—
Dust unto dust returning—nor any shame have I,
'Mid sack of towns, to ponder on a flower:
For still the sorrow of Troy-town is mine,
And the great Hector scarce is dead an hour.

All heroes, and all lovers, that came to die
Make pity's eyes with grief immortal shine;
Yea! still my cheeks are wet
For little Juliet,
And many a broken-hearted lover's tale,
Told by the nightingale.
Nor have I shame to strive the ancient way,
With rime that runs to meet its sister rime,
Or in some meter that hath learnt from Time
The heart's own chime.
These ways are not more old
Than the unmeditated modern lay,
And all those little heresies of song
Already old when Homer still was young.

Yet in spite of this protestation, a poem in a recent issue of *Life* (New York) shows Mr. Le Gallienne not so far removed in his rose-perfumed reveries but that he can meditate vigorously on so up-to-date a theme as—

SATAN: 1920

By Richard Le Gallienne

I read there is a man who sits apart,
A sort of human spider in his den,
Who meditates upon a fearful art—
The swiftest way to slay his fellow men.
Behind a mask of glass he dreams his hell:
With chemic skill, to pack so fierce a dust
Within the thunderbolt of one small shell—
Sating in vivid thought his shuddering lust—
Whole cities in one gasp of flame shall die,
Swept with an all-obliterating rain
Of sudden fire and poison from the sky;
Nothing that breathes be left to breathe again—
And only gloating eyes from out the air
Watching the twisting fires, and ears attent
For children's cries and woman's shrill despair,
The crash of shrines and towers in ruin rent.

High in the sun the sneering airmen glide,
Glance at wrist-watches: scarce a minute gone
And London, Paris, or New York has died!
Scarce twice they look, then turn and hurry on.
And, far away, one in his quiet room
Dreams of a fiercer dust, a deadlier fume:
The wireless crackles him, "Complete success":
"Next time," he smiles, "in half a minute less!"

To this the climbing brain has won at last—
A nation's life gone like a shriveled scroll—
And thus To-Day outstrips the dotard Past!
I envy not that man his devil's soul.

John Reed, who recently died in Russia, is remembered in the January number of *Poetry* (Chicago), and one of his contributions to that little magazine is reprinted as a savor of his quality. One wonders if New York has ever been more poignantly addrest.

PROUD NEW YORK

By John Reed

By proud New York and its man-piled Matterhorns,
The hard blue sky overhead and the west wind blowing,
Steam-plumes waving from sun-glittering pinnacles,
And deep streets shaking to the million-river—

Manhattan, zoned with ships, the cruel
Youngest of all the world's great towns,
Thy bodice bright with many a jewel,
Imperially crowned with crowns. . . .

Who that has known thee but shall burn
In exile till he come again
To do thy bitter will, O stern
Moon of the tides of men!

Something of Hawthorne and Hergesheimer, also something of modern hatred of the Puritans, go to the making of this, and the place where we read it is quite appropriately in *The Nation* (New York):

SALEM, CONDITA 1626

By H. C. Gauss

So you visited Salem?
And you saw the Witch House
And Gallows Hill?
And the House of Seven Gables,
And Hawthorne's birthplace?
But you did not see Salem.
How could you?
It has been shut up in my heart for forty years.
I think I was the last who saw it.

How could you see Salem?
You never lived with maiden aunts
Who remembered better days
And nothing else.
You never went to school
Next a graveyard
To a grim old dame who
Denounced youth and pleasure
With savage Scripture readings.

You never peeped, with splendid awe,
Beneath closed blinds
To see wraiths of women
Nursing lifelong grudges or heart pangs
Shut in from the light of day.

You never ran away
To sit for hours with gray men
Who talked of Hongkong and Sumatra,
Of Singapore and Java,
As one talks of the corner grocery
Or the cobbler next street.

You never had idle ships and wharfs
And empty granite warehouses
For playgrounds
Nor roamed through great
Three-story houses with infinite rooms,
All full of dust of the departed
Where even the mice were venerable.

All this I did, and
I can see Salem.
I would like to show it to you,
But if I touch it,
It crumbles.

Our visitor, G. K. Chesterton, for amusement perhaps, set out to rewrite "Old King Cole" in the style of certain modern poets—Tennyson, Yeats, Browning, Whitman, and Swinburne. We quote the Yeats as perhaps achieving something more than parody. The others are to be found in *The New Witness* (London):

OLD KING COLE

By G. K. Chesterton

After W. B. Yeats

Of an old King in a story
From the gray sea-folk I have heard,
Whose heart was no more broken
Than the wings of a bird.

As soon as the moon was silver
And the thin stars began,
He took his pipe and his tankard,
Like an old peasant man.

And three tall shadows were with him
And came at his command;
And played before him forever
The fiddles of fairy-land.

And he died in the young summer
Of the world's desire;
Before our hearts were broken
Like sticks in a fire.

Some poems of New Mexico are brought together in "Red Earth" (Ralph Fletcher Seymour, Chicago), and their author, Alice Corbin, tells an old, old tale in a fresh way, and gives us besides a memorable picture of the alkali desert.

THREE MEN ENTERED THE DESERT ALONE

By Alice Corbin

Three men entered the desert alone.
But one of them slept like a sack of stone
As the wagon toiled and plodded along,
And one of them sang a drinking song
He had heard at the bar of The Little Cyclone.

Then he too fell asleep at last,
While the third one felt his soul grow vast
As the circle of sand and alkali.
His soul extended and touched the sky,
His old life dropt as a dream that is past,

As the sand slipt off from the wagon wheel—
The shining sand from the band of steel,
While the far horizon widened and grew
Into something he dimly felt he knew,
And had always known, that had just come true.

His vision rested on ridges of sand,
And a far-off horseman who seemed to stand
On the edge of the world—in an orange glow
Rising to rose and a lavender tone,
With an early start in a turquoise band.

And his spirit sang like a taper slim,
As the slow wheels turned on the desert's rim
Through the wind-swept stretches of sand and sky:
He had entered the desert to hide and fly,
But the spell of the desert had entered him.

Three men entered the desert alone.
One of them slept like a sack of stone,
One of them reached till he touched the sky.
The other one dreamed, while the hours went by,
Of a girl at the bar of The Little Cyclone.

Initials that seem to indicate Mr. T. W. H. Crossland follow a poem in the London *Evening Standard:*

THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

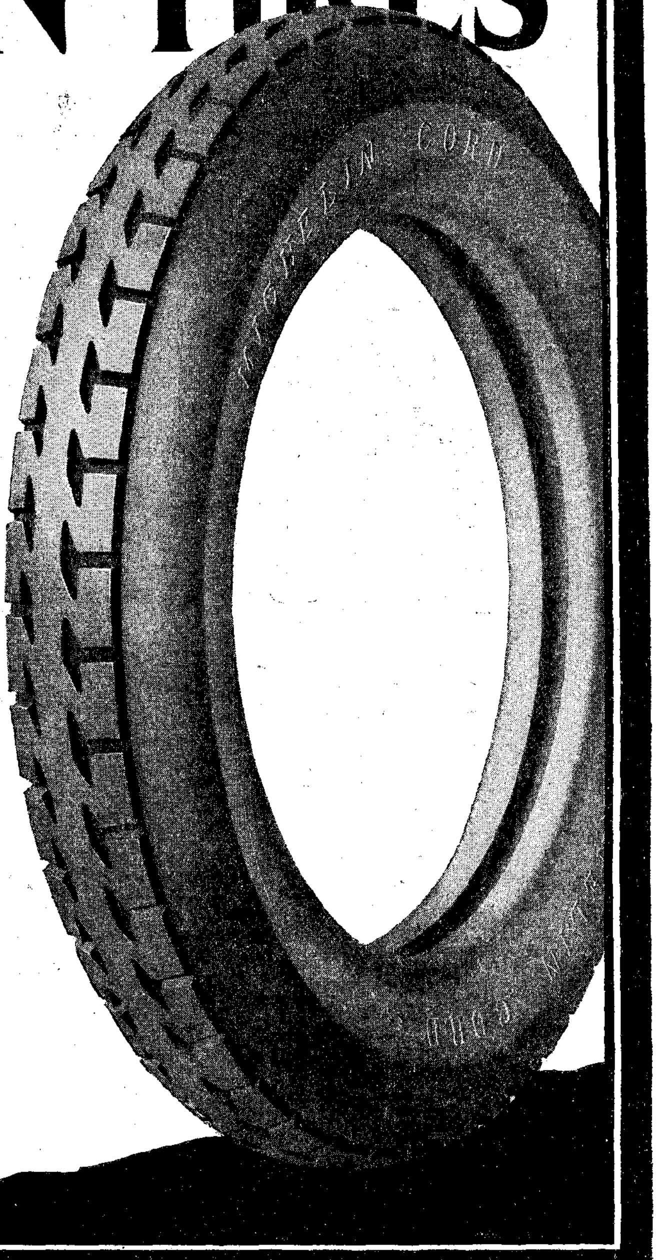
By T. W. H. C.

From the last imperious fields
Carry we now upon our shields,
With obsequy and high acclaim
A great dead man without a name.

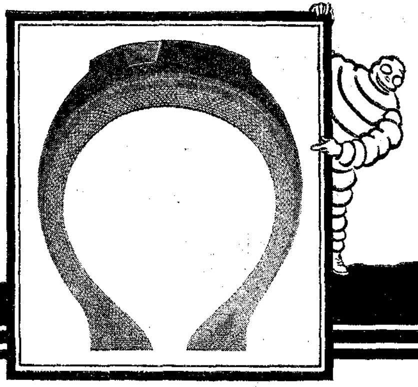
So he may house with England's grace
And sleep forever in his place,
Flattering these majestic stones
With honor of the Nameless Ones.

MICHELIN TIRES

·how the common causes of tire destruction have been overcome by the world's oldest makers of pneumatic auto tires



No. 1
Tread Cuts



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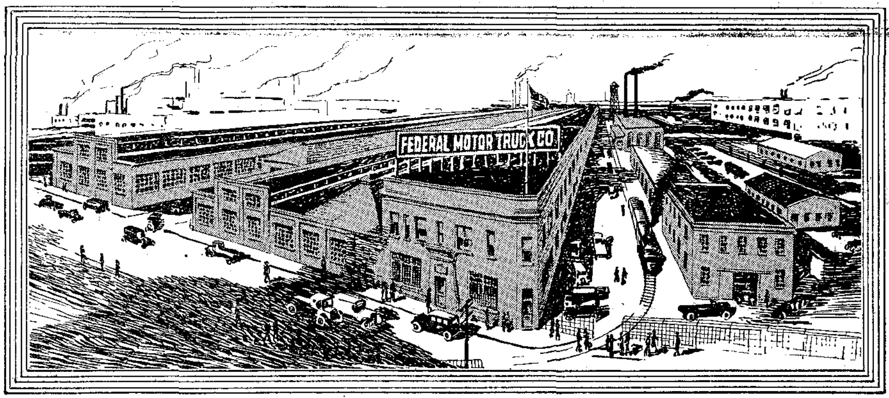
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1921

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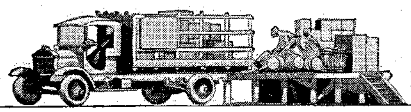

WORLD-WIDE TRADE FACTS

EUROPEAN IRON AND STEEL IN 1920

TWO YEARS AFTER THE WAR ENGLAND AND CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA, ARE REGAINING PREWAR CAPACITY—HAS INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY

By H. Cole Estep, European Manager of *The Iron Trade Review* .

OWING to its vast capacity, the American iron and steel industry is peculiarly sensitive not only to conditions within our own country but to those in the outside world as well. For this reason, and also on account of the broad-gaged character of its leadership, the American iron and steel business is one of the most progressive of our great industrial enterprises. Numbering among its units pioneers in the export field, the industry represented by the American Iron and Steel Institute already has taken its place among the world's greatest international traders. To hold this position, it seems necessary to make a closer study of foreign markets, production, and requirements than ever before, for it is probable that before long the United States will have a quantity of steel to export equal to the entire production of Great Britain at the present time. In view of these necessities, is it in order to look with apprehension on the renewed iron- and steel-producing energies of Europe, especially the growing outputs of England, France, Belgium, Germany, and the new states of Central Europe? The writer thinks not. At the present time the world's total steel output is nearly 20,000,000 tons per year short of the maximum reached during the war. This would seem to indicate that the point of saturation, from a production standpoint, has not yet been reached, or even approached.

TABLE I—PIG-IRON PRICES IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS
Reduced to Dollars per Gross Ton at Current Exchanges

Basic Iron

	1919				1920			
	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1
UNITED STATES								
Pittsburgh	$31.40	$27.15	$27.15	$27.15	$38.40	$44.40	$46.15	$50.46
GREAT BRITAIN								
Middlesborough	23.75	23.20	35.80	34.25	31.40	42.30	44.80	41.00
GERMANY								
Düsseldorf	24.70	25.10	24.00	20.00	10.20	27.60	43.00	25.50
FRANCE								
Northeastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	42.00	40.00
BELGIUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	70.00	42.10
No. 2 Foundry Iron								
UNITED STATES								
Birmingham	$31.00	$26.75	$25.00	$27.45	$37.00	$41.00	$42.25	$42.00
GREAT BRITAIN								
Middlesborough	22.50	22.00	35.80	33.20	30.50	39.00	43.00	39.20
GERMANY								
Düsseldorf	28.60	28.70	27.00	22.20	11.00	28.40	44.75	26.30
FRANCE								
Northeastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.40	45.00	40.60
BELGIUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	72.00	42.10

TABLE II—STEEL PRICES IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS
Reduced to Dollars per Gross Ton at Current Exchanges

Bessemer or Basic-Bessemer Billets

	1919				1920			
	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1
UNITED STATES								
Pittsburgh	$43.50	$38.50	$37.30	$39.30	$47.50	$67.50	$62.50	$60.00
GREAT BRITAIN								
Middlesborough	.....	.....	60.25	62.25	64.50	101.00	98.60	75.00
GERMANY								
Düsseldorf	33.30	33.00	25.50	25.75	17.60	50.00	69.75	37.50
FRANCE								
Northeastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	67.00	71.50	66.25
BELGIUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	70.00	96.00	59.75
Ship and Tank Plates								
UNITED STATES	$65.40	$58.40	$58.40	$58.40	$61.60	$67.20	$67.20	$67.20
GREAT BRITAIN	.....	.....	77.10	75.75	81.25	91.50	98.60	89.10
GERMANY	43.20	42.25	38.80	40.25	26.80	75.25	102.00	57.00
FRANCE	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	90.00	139.00	125.50
BELGIUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.50	96.00	132.00	99.00
Steel Bars								
UNITED STATES	$54.00	$47.00	$47.00	$47.00	$56.00	$72.75	$78.40	$78.40
GREAT BRITAIN	.....	.....	85.75	76.25	82.25	110.00	122.30	105.00
GERMANY	78.50	36.80	34.75	33.80	20.90	58.40	80.00	45.00
FRANCE	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.00	110.00	110.00	98.75
BELGIUM	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.00	114.00	120.00	73.25

TABLE III—THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL
Production of Pig Iron and of Steel, and Exports of Iron and Steel, of the Principal Producing Countries Yearly from 1913 to 1920. (In tons 2,240 pounds)

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Estimated Annual Rate in 1920
PIG IRON								
United States	30,966,000	23,332,000	29,916,000	39,435,000	38,621,000	39,055,000	30,586,000	36,284,000
United Kingdom	10,260,000	8,924,000	8,794,000	9,048,000	9,322,000	9,086,000	7,393,000	8,290,000
Germany	19,000,000	14,159,000	11,601,000	13,071,000	12,931,000	11,672,000*	6,192,000‡	7,000,000
France	5,126,000	2,648,000	577,000	1,465,000	1,707,000	1,286,000	2,374,000§	3,000,000
Russia	4,484,000	4,189,000	3,631,000	3,678,000	?	?	?	?
Austria-Hungary	2,343,000	1,956,000	1,928,000	2,379,000	?	?	?	?
Belgium	2,428,000	1,432,000	67,000	126,000	8,000	?	?	774,000
Italy	420,000	379,000	372,000	460,000	463,000	309,000	?	?
Canada	1,015,000	706,000	825,000	1,070,000	1,046,000	1,066.000	?	?
Sweden	718,000	630,000	749,000	721,000	816,000	738,000	489,000	?
STEEL								
United States	31,301,000	23,513,000	32,151,000	42,774,000	45,061,000	44,462,000	34,000,000	41,863,000
United Kingdom	7,664,000	7,835,000	8,550,000	8,992,000	9,717,000	9,539,000	7,894,000	9,754,000
Germany	18,631,000	14,707,000	13,046,000	15,924,000	16,322,000	14,738,000†	7,644,000‡	8,400,000
France	4,614,000	2,614,000	1,071,000	1,921,000	2,196,000	1,780,000§	2,151,000§	2,800,000
Russia	4,760,000	4,656,000	4,822,000	?	?	?	?	?
Austria-Hungary	2,584,000	2,125,000	2,631,000	3,277,000	2,872,000	?	?	?
Belgium	2,428,000	1,370,000	97,000	97,000	9,000	?	?	960,000
Italy	918,000	896,000	993,000	1,249,000	1,311,000	976,000	?	?
Canada	1,043,000	743,000	913,000	1,287,000	1,562,000	1,690,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
Sweden	582,000	499,000	590,000	604,000	572,000	517,000	462,000	400,000
EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL								
United Kingdom	5,049,000	3,972,000	3,248,000	3,356,000	2,345,000	1,617,000	2,225,000	3,304,000
United States	2,746,000	1,530,000	2,533,000	6,101,000	6,439,000	5,375,000	4,336,000	4,305,000
Germany	5,664,000		?	?	?	20,000	113,000*	200,000
France	578,000	338,000	39,000	59,000	69,000	36,000	453,000	827,000

* Eleven months only.
† Does not include surrendered districts after October, 1918.
‡ Estimated for November and December, 1919.
§ Includes Alsace-Lorraine in 1919 and thereafter.

Figures courtesy of M. S. Birkett, D.E.B., (British) National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amplified as to 1919 and 1920 by the author.

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BRASLAU, SOPHIE, Contralto (*Brass'-low*)

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t was born in New York, and is the only child
bel Braslau, a distinguished Russian physician.
ne she was seventeen she spoke four languages,
then has added Russian to her accomplishments.
she also sings in these tongues, and it is her
ght to sing all arias and songs in the languages
nposers. The range of Miss Braslau's programs
le. She sings the classic *lieder* with a rarely
intelligence as well as the beautiful old songs
nd the lovely old airs of Italy; she sings the
of France, and the best songs by American
composers. In opera she has studied every
at home in all branches of this fascinating art.

BRASLAU

LAU RECORDS

		No.	Size	List p.
	Dr. Chas. Mackay-Archibald Johnston	64810	10	$1.25
Bye	Weatherly-Tosti	64541	10	1.25
nera (Love is Like a Wood Bird) *In French*	Bizet	64469	10	1.25
nderneat' de Moon (with Male Chorus)	Clutsam	64799	10	1.25
her, Why Hast Thou Forsaken Me?") *Hebrew*	M. Shalitt	74577	12	1.75
Fondly Dreaming	Linley-Hall	64883	10	1.25
of All	Wardall-Guion	64887	10	1.25
You (*'Cello obbligato*)	Fuhrmann-Hathaway	64747	10	1.25
	Carrie Jacobs-Bond	64633	10	1.25
	Kjerulf	64540	10	1.25
Brindisi (Drinking Song) *In Italian*	Donizetti	64468	10	1.25
—Tutti i fior *In Italian*	with Alda	89131	12	2.00
Wilt	Borthwick-Weber	64845	10	1.25
rican Love Song)	H. Clough-Leighter	64742	10	1.25
ra	Del Riego	74456	12	1.75
aby)	Charles Huerter	64757	10	1.25
Told, The	R. M. Stults	64708	10	1.25
(*Pianoforte acc.*)	Gardner-MacDowell	64470	10	1.25
	Gabriele Sibella	64718	10	1.25
Memoriam) *Hebrew* (*'Cello obb.*)	Silberstein-Silberta	74595	12	1.75

C

rano (*Kahl-vay'*)

Spanish by descent, Emma Calvé
emperament and dramatic instinct
ts. She was born in Madrid, of
he early death of her father forced
r herself. She went to Paris and
ébut was made at Nice, but her
was made at the *Théâtre de la*
1882, as *Marguerite* in "Faust."
aris début at the *Opéra Comique*,
came in Italy, where she made
eappeared in Paris, her perform-
a in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and
y by storm. She appeared in
Metropolitan, New York, two
re her success was overwhelm-
nd her name is perhaps more
an with any other work.

CALVE

THE CALV
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Cavalleria Rus
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Hérodiade—H
Marseillaise, I
Old Folks at I
Pearl of Brazil
Serenade—Ch
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Africana—O
Agnus Dei
A Granada
Aïda—Céles
Alba separa
Amor Mio
Andrea Chén
Andrea Chén
Ave Maria
Because *In*
Bohème—Io
Bohème—R
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RDS (*Sung in French unless noted*)

		No.	Size	List p.
e is Like a Bird)	Bizet	88085	12	$1.75
lo sapete (Santuzza's Air, "Well You Know, lian	Mascagni	88086	12	1.75
est bon (He is Kind, He is Good)	Massenet	88130	12	1.75
ropolitan Opera Chorus)	Rouget de Lisle	88570	12	1.75
ee River) *In English*	Foster	88089	12	1.75
oiseau (Brilliant Bird) *Flute obbligato*	David	88087	12	1.75
ormez (*Flute obbligato*)	Gounod	88119	12	1.75
Little Children (Trois chansons pour les tout-s' (Brother James) (b) "Au clair de la lune" 'Une poule" (The Hen) (*Pianoforte acc.*)		88572	12	1.75

Ca

nor (*Kah-roo'-zoh*)

living operatic tenor, one of the eration. His American engage-ous ovation, the great audiences the exquisite refinement, beauty le is a native of Naples and was was a mere boy he sang in the he beauty of his voice arrested ard it.

ars old when he met a distin- hearing his voice, decided that nger substantial assistance. He o Vergine, who was captivated of his voice, and began to give

CARUSO

at in 1894 in Naples, in a now rancesco," afterward singing in various Italian cities and in Cairo. ement followed, and on his return, after a season in Milan, it one of the most promising young tenors ever heard in Italy. in various countries of Europe before coming to America in mance of the *Duke* at the Metropolitan on November 23d of opera-goers that the greatest of all tenors had arrived. He enty-fifth anniversary of his operatic début and was accorded ues at the Metropolitan.

ade records for the Victor since 1903, and the present con-ot expire until 1933.

RDS (*Sung in Italian unless otherwise noted*)

		No.	Size	List p.
o Naples)	T. Cottrau	87312	10	$1.25
e's Teasing) *In French*	Bartholemy	88115	12	1.75
Paradise!)	Meyerbeer	88054	12	1.75
) *In Latin*	Bizet	88425	12	1.75
	Gras y Elias-Alvarez	88623	12	1.75
enly Aida)	Verdi	88127	12	1.75
ra (Day Banishes the Night)	Tosti	87272	10	1.25
ocal Waltz)	Gaeta-Ricciardi	87176	10	1.25
bel di di maggio	Giordano	87266	10	1.25
azzurro spazio	Umberto Giordano	88060	12	1.75
by Elman)	Kahn	89065	12	2.00
	Teschemacher-d'Hardelot	87122	10	1.25
povera stanzetta	Leoncavallo	88335	12	1.75
lfo (Rudolph's Narrative)		88002	12	1.75
dored One!)	Leoncavallo	88331	12	1.75
mes of San Giusto)	Drovetti-Arona	88612	12	1.75
a)	Billi-Malfetti	88615	12	1.75

(*Continued on next page*)

th the story of the opera ? Of Pagliacci? ational airs of Denmark

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Chopin was pronounced f age?

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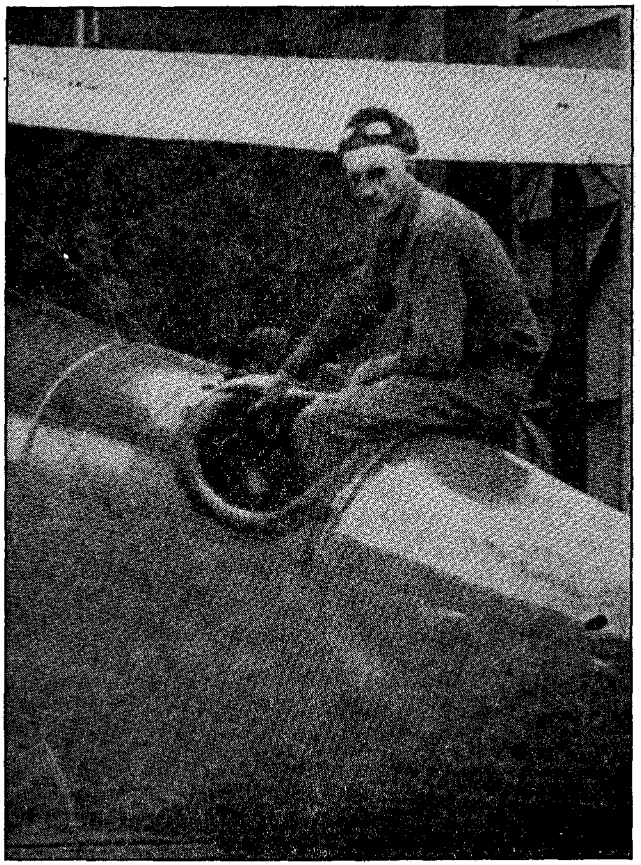
king Machine Company, Camden, N. J.

FLYING IN A HURRICANE OVER THE CARIBBEAN

'THE MOST REMARKABLE FLIGHT ever made by an army aviator," in the judgment of Brigadier-General William Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, as Lieut. C. B. Austin's thousand-mile trip, in the face of hurricane, over the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean a. He encountered a succession of tropical storms, including wild Gulf "Norther," which ssed him about like a chip in e air, tore the canvas tips om his propeller, and chewed linters from the hard ma-ogany edges. Nearly shaken ut of his whirling plane by e terrific vibration which fol-wed, he turned and managed reach his starting field, in e Panama Canal Zone, after n and a half hours of one of e most adventurous flights n record. His exploit received e recognition of only a few nes in several newspapers, hile at about the same time ont-page columns all over he country were being devoted the stormy balloon trip of hree Navy airmen who almost st their lives in the wilds of anada. In the long rivalry r aerial honors between the rmy and Navy, in which the rmy gained such a notable dvantage by winning the ulitzer cup, the Navy has all he best of the "publicity" in hese two recent battles with empests by American airmen. owever, Lieutenant Austin's dventure has distinctive oints of interest.



THE MAN AND THE MACHINE.

Lieutenant C. B. Austin drove a night bombing plane in France, but his war-service did not furnish as many thrills as he discovered *during his recent attempt to cross the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf* of Mexico on his way from Panama to Washington.

Hopping off from the naval ir-station at Coco Solo, Pana-na, the air-adventurer piloted his plane by a long line of Eagle oats, which the Navy had stationed part way across the Gulf o guide him. He was bound for Washington. The first warn-ng of heavy weather came to him when, far out over the Gulf, e looked down and saw a big freight-steamer burying her nose n every swell. The two planes which had accompanied him eventy miles out to sea had turned back, leaving him alone. The rest of his story is thus told by himself in a dispatch sent out from Washington by the Universal Service:

At 7:25, one hour out, the oil-pressure had fallen to normal nd I was making 100 miles per hour on a course of fifteen degrees light southwest wind. The cloud bank in the north and north-west was coming startlingly close. There was a dim horizon below it, hidden here and there by a squall.

Shortly before eight o'clock I passed through the first of these squalls, getting only a few drops of rain. The slant of the falling rain indicated a light northeast wind, and I swung slightly to the east. At 8:02 I passed a yellow-stacked freighter, northbound, evidently on her way to Kingston. For several miles to the east there was a large freighter in tow by two tugs which I judged to be in the track through the Windward Passage. I was surprized at the way she was burying her bow in the swells, which evidently were getting worse.

The clouds in the northwest had got blacker and large squalls appeared ahead. About 8:15 I struck light rain falling from clouds, which seemed to be at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

At 8:25, two hours out, I was shut in by showers, and flying through light rain at an altitude of 500 feet. The wind had freshened, and was blowing about fifteen miles from the northeast; I had gradually altered my course to twenty-five degrees.

At nine I got out of the rain. The storm through which I had just passed, as viewed from the north, looked impassable. Ahead there was still a dim horizon. To the right and left ahead were squalls fifty or sixty miles across. I had evidently failed to see the Eagle boats at stations two and three, but that did not surprize me, inasmuch as the visibility had been so very low. After my return I found that both these boats had reported me, so that I must have been flying very close to my proper course.

At about this time I began to entertain the idea of turning back. My best judgment told me that there would be no better weather ahead, for everything indicated a general storm, probably not violent, but extending all the way to the West Indies. I knew that I would not sight another Eagle boat, and would have to depend entirely upon my dead reckoning to get me to Jamaica. But, on the other hand, I was perfectly aware of the fact that I would not be allowed to repeat the attempt should I fail this time. It was "now or never," and I knew it. So I kept on.

At 9:25, three hours out, I changed to tank No. 2. It was raining again, after a ten-minute respite. My altitude had varied from 300 to 600 feet. Wind had increased to about 25 miles per hour from thirty degrees. My course was 25 degrees compass. The sea was very rough with whitecaps on every wave-crest.

My first thought on entering the rain had, of course, been regarding my propeller. Sooner or later I knew I would lose the cloth covering on the tips, but I felt that this would not happen for a long time if I kept out of the heavy rain and flew fairly well throttled.

Ten o'clock found bad squalls directly ahead. There was no chance to go around, so I went through it and into the light rain again in about fifteen minutes.

As the fourth hour drew to a close I was striving to make a final decision on whether I should go ahead or turn back. I was close to 400 miles out of Colon. I had just decided to go on when, with a sound which I shall never forget, my propeller cover let go.

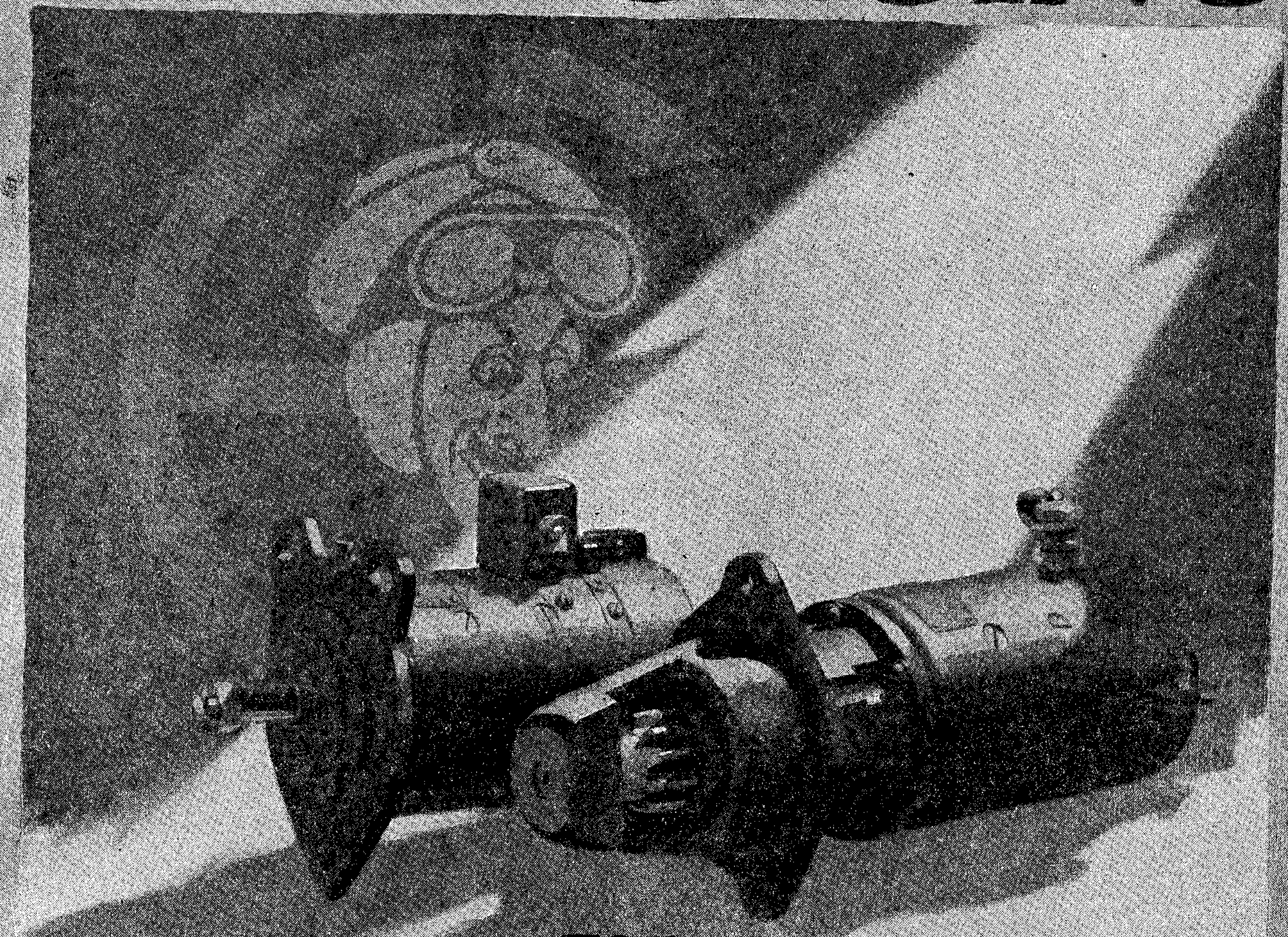
Instantly a terrific vibration started. Fuselage and wings, wires, struts, instruments shook and danced. One compass started to spin like a top. The struts were vibrating about three inches. It did not seem possible for the motor to stay in the plane. I turned and headed south.

I was scared.

I'm not proud if it, but I might as well admit it. It was the fear of a slow, certain death after hours of fighting in the open sea. There didn't seem any chance of escaping.

At 11:35—five hours from France Field—my morale began to

ANNOUNCING



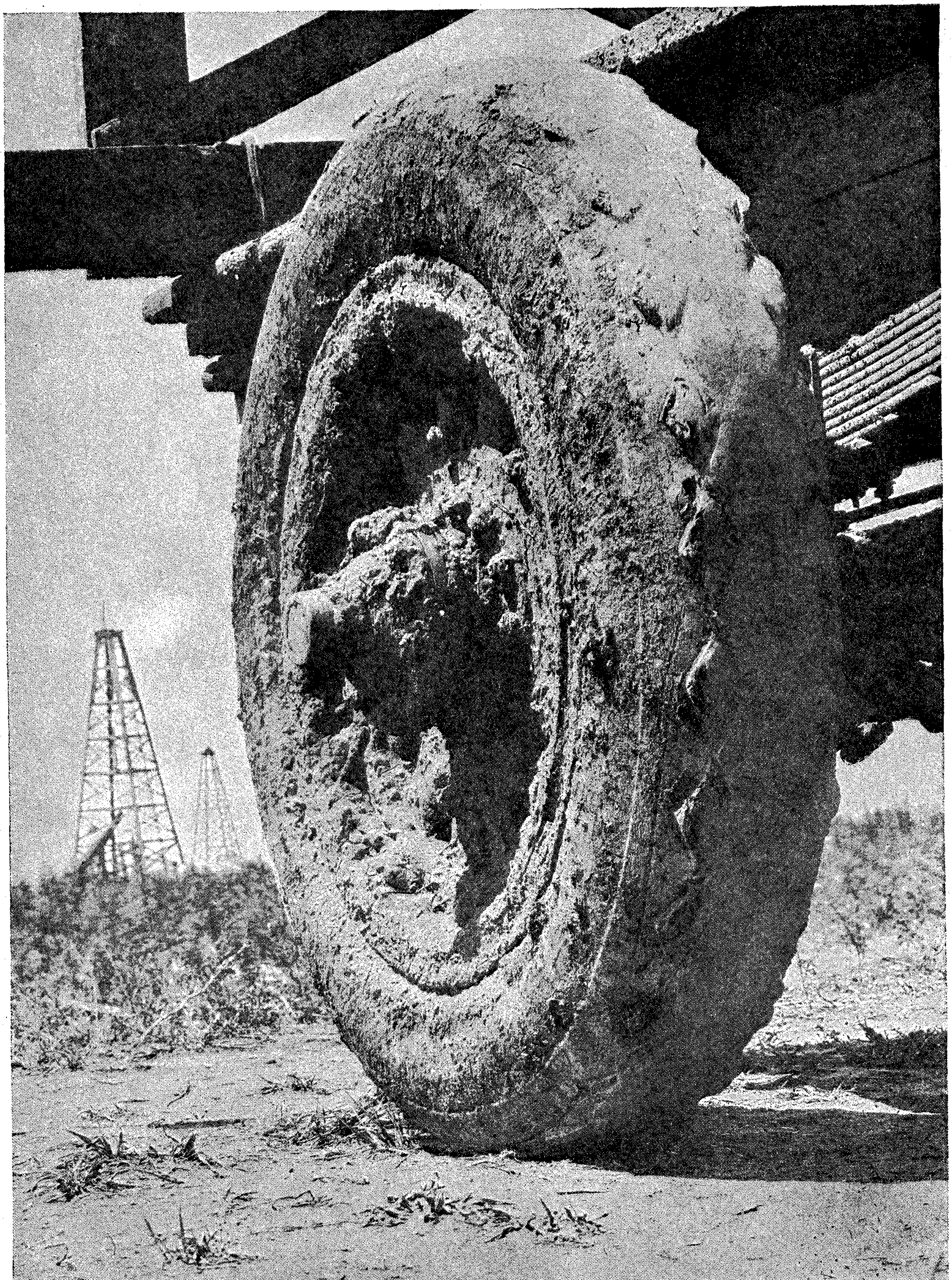
STARTING and LIGHTING

More than a score of years in closest alliance with every phase of the automotive industry—more than a score of years spent in painstaking manufacture of what has always been known as "America's Supreme Ignition System"—The Bosch Magneto—have resulted in the newest Bosch achievement—The Bosch Starting and Lighting System. In their respective fields these new Bosch units have been already heralded as masterpieces of production and design.

Automobile manufacturers can secure immediate deliveries of Bosch Starters and Generators for testing. Deliveries for equipment will be ready in sixty days.

AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO CORPORATION, SPRINGFIELD MASS.

BOSCH



This un-retouched photograph taken in the oil fields near Wichita Falls, Texas, shows the condition of a Goodyear Cord Tire after nearly a year of hard hauling service for the Marriott & Gates Construction Company of that city

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GOODYEAR

Reliable Haulage Everywhere on Pneumatics

> ***"We could not take some of the contracts we handle unless we were able to haul on pneumatics, and our truck drivers would not attempt to get to some of the locations in the oil fields on anything else but the big pneumatics. The use of Goodyear Cord Tires has enabled our trucks to develop very high earning power, to operate in bad weather when others are idle and to extend the scope and volume of our business with the consequent effect on revenue."—W. O. Marriott, Pres., Marriott & Gates Construction Co., Wichita Falls, Texas***

FREQUENT and diversified experience draws attention, as above, to the way in which motor trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires actually increase the earnings of certain businesses.

It is observed everywhere that the traction, cushioning and activity of these pneumatics afford a reliable basis of extending deliveries and serving more customers.

In the marked competence of the burly pneumatics many find the only means of steady, safe and economical hauling under all conditions of weather, route and traffic.

Pneumatic protection of drivers, loads and trucks, as well as the conserving of roads, is a major factor in the advancing adoption of motor trucks for increased duty.

All these advantages of pneumatic truck tires are made most practical by Goodyear Cord construction, for this sinews them with unusual strength and endurance.

Digests of the hauling records of commercial and industrial users of pneumatics are mailed by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

SAVE DRIVERS·LOADS·TRUCKS·ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

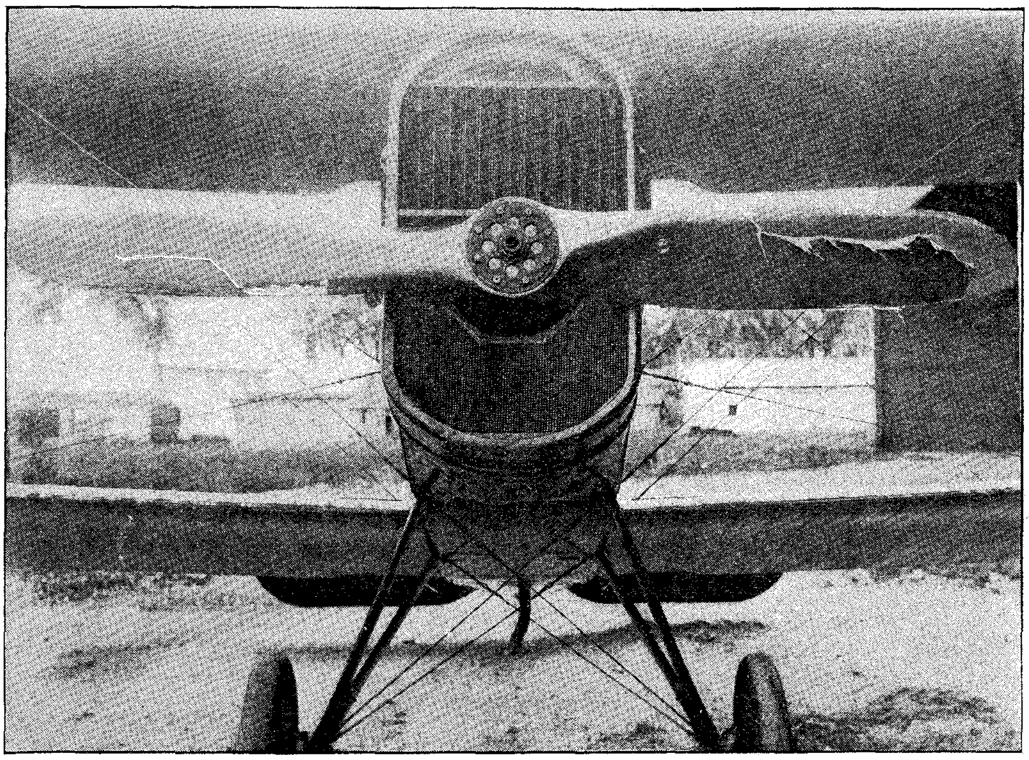
CORD TIRES

rise. I knew I would strike clear weather eventually to the southeast, and estimated that at the reduced speed I should reach land in about five hours.

In order to keep out of squalls I was forced to bear more and more against a very bad storm which was working up against the east wind. For thirty minutes I ran to the east just ahead of it. The wind shifted from 80 to about 240 in less time than it takes to tell it. It carried me over the water at a tremendous speed.

I cut back to No. 1 and No. 3 tanks at the end of five hours. I knew that after these tanks were exhausted I would still have better than two hours' fuel in No. 2.

At twelve o'clock I thought I could break through the storm and get back on a south course. I went into the rain at an altitude of about 50 feet, and then came the only time when I felt there was any danger of a crash other than a forced landing. The plane rolled and pitched violently. The rain was so heavy that I could hardly make out the whitecaps below. Within a few seconds these had been beaten down by the rain, and I could see nothing. I dropt still lower, to within 25 feet of the water, and swerved to the left. Within five minutes I was out. Just then the other propeller tip-cover ripped off.



MARKS OF THE HURRICANE.

The battered propeller-blade is shown as it appeared upon Lieutenant Austin's return to France Field, *Panama, after a thousand-mile battle with tropical storms over the Caribbean Sea.*

It was immediately evident that this was a good thing, for the vibration was decreased by half.

At about 12:30 I got around the storm, or rather I passed between two parts of it, and set a course of 200 degrees. At 12:45 it began to look a bit light ahead and at 1:10 I ran out of the rain, after having been in it almost constantly for five hours. A half-hour later the sun broke through, and I saw the shadow of the plane for the first time that day.

I turned my reserve oil into my service-tanks and crowded the motor all I dared.

During the next hour and a half I alternated between hope and despair. I could not tell how far I had been carried to the east. I knew I should have gas enough—but would I? Time after time I thought I saw land, only to find I was mistaken. But at three I had actually sighted it.

At 3:25—nine hours after the start—I picked up low islands which proved to be the San Blas Islands. I had struck the coastline 120 miles east of France Field.

At 4:12 the motor spluttered, but it couldn't give me a thrill—I had land below me, even if it was jungle-covered. Anyway, it was only tanks Nos. 1 and 3 running dry after seven hours fifty-two minutes.

At 4:15 I ate and drank for the first time, in preparation for landing. At 4:30 I sighted Colon.

At 4:15 I arrived over France Field. It was really funny to see everybody pouring out.

At 4:50 I landed—ten hours and twenty-five minutes in the air.

One correction has been made to Lieutenant Austin's story. He mentions, early in his narrative, that he knew the attempt would be his last opportunity to make the flight between Panama and Washington, since he would not be allowed to try again. General Mitchell, head of the Army Air Service, says a recent dispatch from Washington, has announced that the bold airman will be given another chance to make the big hop.

THE YOUNG IDEA WELCOMES "MOVIES" IN THE SCHOOLS

"VISUAL INSTRUCTION," the educational authorities call it, but to the "kids" the essential fact is that the "movies" have got into the schools as a regular part of the curriculum, and are going strong. New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Newark, and Los Angeles were pioneers in the movement, says a recent bulletin issued by the Municipal Reference Library of New York City ("Visualizing Citizenship," by Ina Clement), and now most of the sizable cities in the country have gone into the "movie" business, to some extent, for the benefit of their rising generations. The films used compete, in thrills, with the latest "releases" of the regular commercial theaters. For instance, in a recent showing of a biology film, says the New York *Times*, a number of snakes were shown being handled by East Indians, "professional snake-charmers, filmed in India." In this newest method of teaching biology, the general air of drowsiness that commonly pervades classrooms was conspicuous by its absence, says the reporter, who goes on:

The fangs of the Indian adder were displayed by the Hindu, who opened and held extended the mouth of the snake, exposing the fangs, like sharp, hollow needles. Scientifically made working models of the skeleton of the adder's head moved on the screen to show the actual method of ejecting the poison from the venom sacs, as practised by this snake. The children learned that most snakes have teeth. A non-poisonous adder and other snakes were also shown.

With the first appearance of a snake on the screen there was a general access of tension throughout the audience. It was possible to perceive this prejudice giving way step by step to an intelligent interest in the snake, his construction, his marvelous system of locomotion, his balancing power and strength. A rattler slid along a tight rope, obviously balancing himself; again, looped vertically around a more slender rope, the snake raised himself into the air.

Under the general title of "The Adaptation of Animals to Environment," the praying mantis were shown among grasses, the insects hardly distinguishable until they sat up and folded their front legs in the attitude which has gained them their name. Scorpions, earwigs, and spiders followed in succession on the screen, the owl blinked rapidly to show his third eyelid, and the children, warned by the caption that Mr. Owl was so equipped, murmured—"Where?" "Where?" "Oh, I see it!" in small voices which indicated that they were so interested that they were hardly conscious that they had spoken.

The screen showed the owl with extended wings and the caption slid into the receptive small minds the fact of the absolutely silent flight of the owl's wings. The lightning-like dart of the toad's tongue, on which it depends for insects and worms, flashed on the screen. The caddis worm whipt out and nipt his prey and then appeared to dissolve into his protective background.

In Chicago, an attempt has been made to develop the school film in a complete and scientific way. About a year ago, notes a writer in the Chicago *Evening Post*, "a few college professors and other persons interested in education got together to make plans for a new kind of motion-picture, to be used in connection with the teaching of history, civics, geography, botany, and other subjects." The writer continues:

> These school films are not to be confused with the so-called educational films, those careless pictures of miscellaneous objects strung together for no particular reason, with which every movie patron is familiar. The films published by the Society for Visual Education, Inc., are all written by school people especially for school use.
>
> At a meeting of the Chicago Woman's Aid at Sinai Social Center recently, Prof. William F. Russell, of the University of Iowa, exhibited some films written for history and geography classes. Professor Russell is actively interested in the making of school films. He says the work is long past the experimental stage. The films are being used with excellent results in various communities. They are not intended to be used as substitutes for text-books. The film can be shown first and the explanation given afterward, or the film can be shown at the end of a class period as a summary of the lesson.
>
> "The making of these school films is, of course, a commercial enterprise," said Mr. Russell. "No rich philanthropist has thought it worth his while to get behind our organization. It is run just like a text-book publishing house. The films are sold just as text-books are sold. Most of the promoters are college professors."
>
> Some of the finest scholars in the country have written school films. Professor Moulton, the great mathematician of the University of Chicago, whose recent book is declared by his friends to be more profound than anything ever written by Einstein, has been working on a machine which will do away with the troublesome flicker that causes so many cases of eye-strain among movie patrons. The Society for Visual Education has one machine invented by Dr. Moulton which cuts out the flicker entirely—it is just as if you looked through a hole in the wall and watched people moving about. It is not yet known just how it will work out in quantity production.
>
> The first film shown by Mr. Russell was prepared by a Columbia University professor. It dealt with the explorations of the French in North America. First came a picture of the globe with a little ship jerking across the surface marked "Atlantic Ocean." A map of the country surrounding the Great Lakes was followed by reproductions of early prints found in the library of the Historical Society, and modern photographs of Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River.
>
> Then the map was shown again. Across it a heavy black line began to trickle, showing the route taken by the early French traders. The names of towns jumped into print as the black line progressed. It pushed along westward all the way to Lake Michigan and down as far as St. Joseph. Then on it went westward again, for the French explorers didn't get into the Mississippi Valley until after they had gone far into the West; the Indians kept them out. Some interesting old prints of La Salle and Hennepin paddling about in small boats and apparently having a delightful time on the Mississippi River were also put on the screen.
>
> "A somewhat similar film dealing with the activities of the English settlers shows a number of pictures of magnificent colonial homes built before 1700," said Mr. Russell, "so that an intelligent teacher will have no difficulty in making the children understand the difference between the French explorers who were traders and missionaries and the English who were home-builders."
>
> Another film showing a caterpillar changing into a chrysalis and a chrysalis changing into a glorious spotted butterfly received a good deal of applause.
>
> "A very unusual series of physical geography reels is ready now, one on rivers, one on glaciers, and so on," said Mr. Russell. The "Rivers" film was put on the screen. Altho they were not school children, many of the spectators admitted that they learned something from it.
>
> Professor Russell has charge of the Americanization and experimental work of the Society for Visual Education. He says that when the history of education is written, the development of the school films will be considered quite as important as some of the other innovations that made a big noise in the educational world—Dr. Berlitz's use of pictures for teaching foreign languages, for example. He prophesied that five years hence school films of some sort will be used in every first-class school. A special operator is not necessary. The machine can be worked by the janitor or a senior pupil.

In some schools, reports Ina Clement in the bulletin of the New York Public Library previously referred to, the pupils themselves have become so interested in school movies that they have taken over the job of raising funds for the new method of instruction. The pupils of a school in New Orleans, we are told, "volunteered to raise the cost by salvaging newspapers, and other schools have succeeded in similar projects." However, continues the bulletin, "The ultimate solution of this difficulty rests with Boards of Education. Where visual instruction has been seriously undertaken it is found to be a means of economy in the school budget, rather than an extravagance, since it has done much to keep the pupils interested and in school."

CONGRESS ASKED TO IMPROVE SOLDIERS' AID SERVICE

THE VASTNESS OF THE JOB facing Uncle Sam in the rehabilitation of men disabled in the late war is realized to some extent when one is told that there are now more than 20,000 of these men in hospitals, and the number is increasing by a thousand a month. This rate, medical authorities say, will continue to grow for a long time. With these facts in mind, the Joint Committee for Aid of Disabled Veterans in a set of recent recommendations to Congress, propose wide extension of rehabilitation activities. The Committee emphasize especially the necessity for extension of the project for vocational training. They recommend, among other things along this line, that vocational training with maintenance be provided for every man honorably discharged and with a disability of 10 per cent. or more incurred in or traceable to service. They show that there are only 6,294 men now in training under the provision for training without maintenance, while there are approximately 72,000 men eligible to this training, which seems to indicate that many disabled men can not afford training without maintenance. But more important than this the Committee consider the fact that a disability not now constituting a vocational handicap may become such a handicap at any time. Some illustrations are given:

> A soldier who was gassed received a gunshot wound in the right arm and shrapnel wound in the left knee. The medical examination does not show that there is any injury to the lung tissue or that there is any limitation of motion to either the arm or the knee. Before entering the service, this man was a receiving-teller in a bank. He is at present able to return to his former occupation and, under the circumstances, he is not entitled to Section 2 training. It is quite possible, however, that disability of the arm or knee may be aggravated to the point where there will be some loss of the use of these members and that there will eventually result a vocational handicap. This man should be eligible for Section 2 training.
>
> A soldier received shrapnel wounds in the left arm and back of head. This man is a machine-oiler and is at present able to carry on his former occupation. He has practically no education on which to build, and it is quite possible that changing methods in his occupation or aggravation of this disability may force him to look for some other kind of work. This man should be eligible for Section 2 training.
>
> A soldier received a shrapnel wound in the left thigh and a slight loss of muscle tissue. His previous occupation had been heavy unskilled labor, and, altho he is at present able to return to his old occupation, there is no certainty that there will not be a recurrence of this disability with a consequent vocational handicap. This man should be eligible for Section 2 training.

It is suggested that specific provision should be made for the payment of medical services and supplies for men in training so they will not have to pay these expenses out of the compensation allowed them for maintenance and support. The recommendations likewise include a proposal that adequate hospital facilities ought to be provided, under government control. Concerning the need thereof it is said:

> In the chaotic conditions after the armistice it was necessary

> for the Government to utilize every available bed in temporary hospitals, ill-equipped private hospitals, and even State and county charitable institutions. This has resulted in a wide scattering of more than 20,000 patients in more than 1,000 hospitals throughout the country, and as a consequence a condition exists which is satisfactory neither to the patients nor to the government officials responsible for their proper care and treatment. Men have been found in an environment that has actually aggravated their disease. Others, needing treatment, have refused treatment because the only hospitals available have been State or county charitable institutions. Disabled veterans may properly resent the stigma of a charity patient.

Coordination of the work of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Public Health Service is also suggested. The Committee state that many cases of neglect and much of the criticism of the administration of the affairs of the disabled could be traced to this lack of coordination which resulted in duplication of effort and general confusion. Other recommendations of the Committee propose decentralization of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and that its business be conducted from a number of regional centers; retirement of disabled National Guard, Reserve, National Army, and temporary officers in the Army on the same basis as officers of the regular Army; creation of a revolving loan fund for trainees of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education; and an increase in compensation to all such trainees.

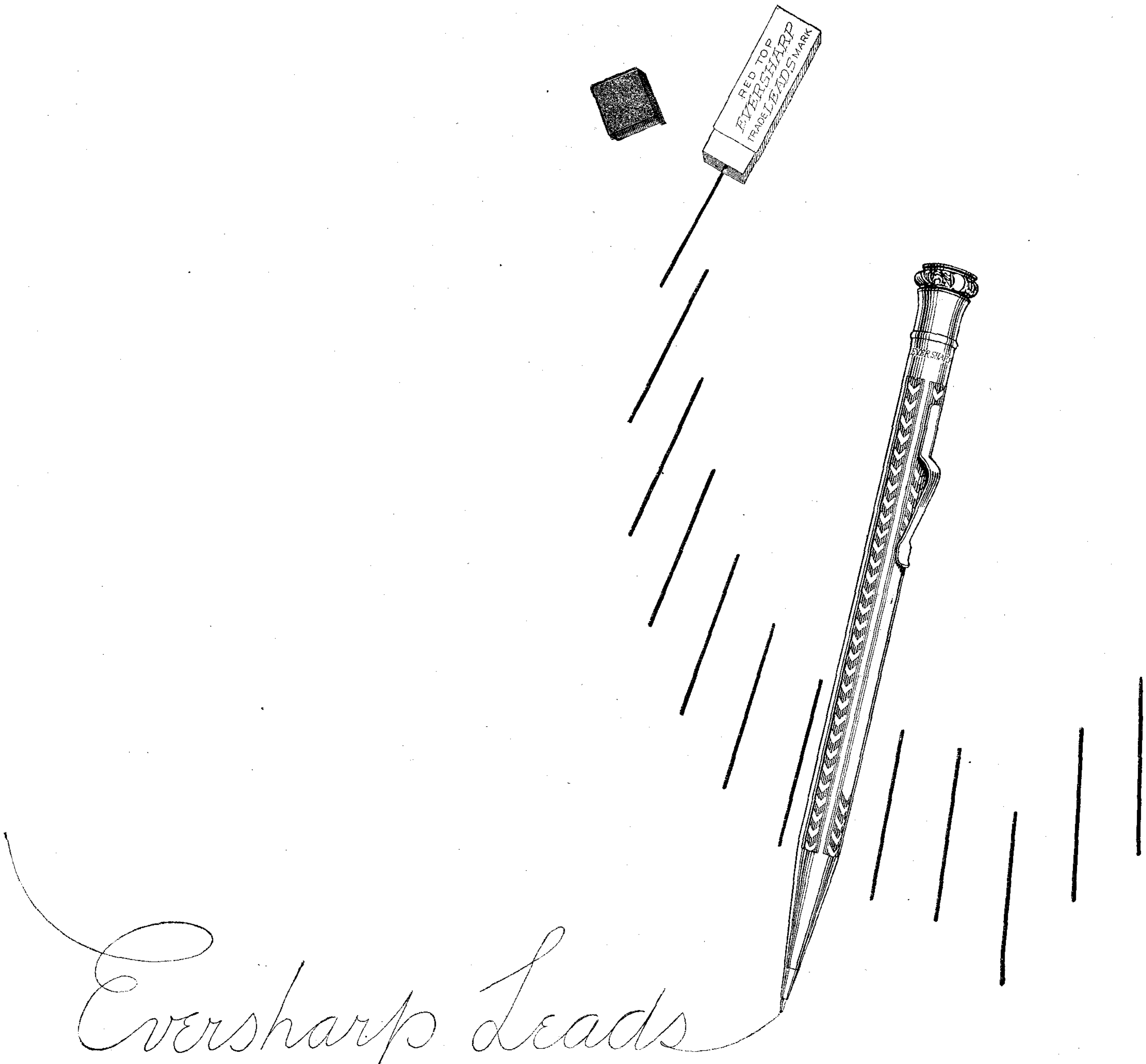
RED TAPE WORSE THAN BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

CENTRAL EUROPE TO-DAY is a mapless, bewildering, and intensely annoying world in which to travel. Roughly remade by the Versailles Treaty, it has not yet become used to itself and its new boundaries and multitudinous regulations. Practically nobody can furnish the inquiring and weary pilgrim adequate information about anything he wants to know, especially such things as routes and means of transportation. There is nothing to do but start and trust to luck, we are told. Incidentally, it is also regarded as essential to be plentifully supplied with expense money, tho even this presents difficulties, for in many places the authorities will not let the traveler carry more than a small sum on his person. Aside from the difficulties due to the dearth of knowledge among the natives as to places and how to reach them, a heavy load is added to the burdens of the traveler by the red tape everywhere abundantly in evidence—for instance, in Latvia there are only a million and a half inhabitants, and 25,000 of them work for the Government. The same proportion, it is said, probably holds for "most of the other newly hatched chicks which are seeking the shelter of Mother League of Nations' outstretched wings," with the result that the wandering business man and reporter have to suffer. A correspondent of the Associated Press on a trip to Riga to cover the recent Russo-Polish peace treaty writes in the New York *Tribune* that he found it required fourteen *visés* to get from Sebastopol to Riga. Moreover, scores of government papers were required to enable the traveler to carry more than three dollars and $13 in cash from one boundary to another. "When the new countries have nothing else to do," says this correspondent, "they pass a few additional travel and export regulations, and thus afford work for a few score more inspectors and investigators." He continues:

> After I had finished my work with the Wrangel army and the officials of the South Russian Government, I started back to Constantinople, which is the only center from which travel is possible into central Europe. Budenny and Petlura and Makhno and a score of other Bolsheviki, anti-Bolsheviki, and anti-everybody leaders were fighting, or pretending to fight, between Wrangel's northern line and Warsaw. The trip might have been made in an airplane, but most of the Russian airplanes have developed Soviet temperaments and refuse to function many hours in succession. So I turned to a trusted American destroyer the *Tattnall*, which speeded me over to Constanza, Roumania, and landed me in Constantinpole within forty-eight hours. I was semiofficial on the ship and free from passport regulations. But at Constantinople the grind began.
>
> It wasn't possible to go to Budapest. Railway strikes and disturbed lines made that impossible. In fact, there was only one rail route which was certainly in operation—that was the line through Sofia and Belgrade to Trieste. It was probably possible to go from there to Vienna and the sailing was clear through Prague to Berlin. But nobody south of Berlin had ever heard of Latvia and very slight interest was shown in anybody who was foolish enough to want to get into any part of old Russia.
>
> The latest profession in Europe is that of *visé*-getter. I engaged the best wrangler of *visés* in Constantinople, and after two days he advised me that with the assistance of letters from Admiral Bristol and the American Consul he had been able to obtain all eleven of the *visés* necessary to go to Berlin excepting the French. I had to go to the French control personally and waited five hours in line with Senegalese, Chinese, Azerbaijanese, Portuguese, and every brand of Levantine before French military red tape granted me permission to leave Constantinople.
>
> Additional sheets were pasted on my passport, and I found myself in possession of the most amazing collection of official documents. I had three Greek *visés*. They were necessary to carry me across the section of Thrace which the Supreme Council has given to Greece. One of the *visés* was from the Greek High Commissioner, another from the Greek Consul, and a third from the Greek military command. I had the seal of all the Entente military controls, of Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Austria, and Germany. Many of them charged $10 for the *visé*, in retaliation for the charge the American Congress has fixt for an American *visé*.
>
> I went to sleep with my baggage-keys in my hand and started on the steeplechase over frontiers. The train was scarcely well started before I hit the Greeks, and for three days I got abundant exercise opening and closing luggage and assuring officials I didn't have more than 100 cigarets. The quest for cigarets seems to be the favorite pastime in the Balkans.
>
> At Trieste I had to wait two days for a train, and consumed most of the time hurrying up a *visé*-getter, who tried to make the task of getting me through the Italian police control appear to be extremely difficult. I also amused myself shopping among the money-changers in order to get my odd assortment of rubles, francs, piastres, leis, and drachmas converted into Austrian crowns. There were only six sets of customs officials to pass between Trieste and Berlin. As there were no sleeping-cars, the frontiers were not especially annoying. One gets used to anything.

So far as travel information is concerned, we are told that Berlin is farther from the Baltic Sea than Zamboanga. The writer found nobody who knew how to get to Riga. We read:

> Yes, there were ships from Stettin—sometimes. Also from Danzig—possibly. It has been rumored there were trains through Lithuania a few weeks ago, but the war had been resumed. Somebody was fighting somebody else somewhere and military passes probably were necessary. If one went to Memel it might be one could get a motor-car to Libau, but there generally wasn't any petrol. The railroads were out of coal, but sometimes they ran with wood if they could get it cut and could induce their disabled locomotives to work.
>
> Berlin was filled with correspondents trying to find a way to get to the Riga peace conference. They tried various routes, but I managed to get there ahead of most of them by taking the train to the Lithuanian frontier. I was thrown back by the military control, which wouldn't let me go to Kovno.
>
> I shuttled back to Insterburg and caught a train to Memel. There I caught up with two correspondents of London papers and we started by motor-bus for Libau. We tried to take a boat, but the wind was so high the captain wouldn't start. And as it was the windy season he didn't know what day he could make the run.
>
> The highway from Memel to Libau runs through a marshy forest and was extremely muddy. The motor-bus was old and wheezy. But it was our last hope. After we had run ten miles it balked. It was getting dark and most of the passengers wanted to get back to Memel. Libau was fifty miles ahead, but we newspaper men insisted upon going on and finally argued down the other twenty passengers.
>
> The machine was patched up and limped on. Two hours later it stalled in the mud and we lay all night in the forest, far from any house, without food. A heavy rain-storm made the situation worse and intensified the indignation of many of the passengers, who curst the Englishmen in seven languages.
>
> The German conductor of the motor-bus tried to drown his sorrow by drinking champagne he was carrying as freight and vociferously declared he was a young African tiger. This added to the terror of several of the timid passengers, who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EVERSHARP
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Eversharp Leads

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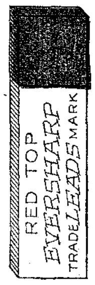
YOUR Eversharp Pencil will never clog or jam or scratch if you are always careful to use genuine Eversharp Leads. These leads are easily recognized because they are sold in a little red-topped box. *Here is the box* . . Be sure the leads you buy are in a like container. Just as bullets are scientifically gauged to fit a gun barrel, so are Eversharp Leads calibrated exactly to the unvarying size of the loading barrel and rifled tip of the Eversharp Pencil. Their writing quality is as uniform as their size. The red-topped box carries twelve Eversharp Leads, enough to last for many months. They are made in indelible and in standard black, the latter in varying degrees of hardness. Sold by Eversharp dealers everywhere.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THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago

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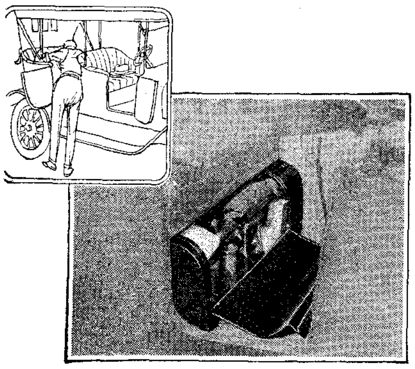
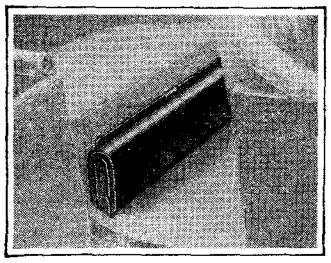


No Digging for Tools if You have this Box

This is the convenient Victor Tool Box for Fords. It attaches to the heel board of the front seat, and holds all tools and spare tubes safely and noiselessly. The door, which can be locked, opens downward. Tools can be reached instantly without wrestling with cushions, and are always exactly where you want them. Made of japanned metal, and nicely finished. Ask your garageman or your accessory dealer for a Victor Tool Box No. 1.



Curtains When You Want Them Without Lifting Seats

This Victor Curtain-holder for Ford, Chevrolet and Overland cars is similar to the Victor Tool Box. It attaches to the heel board of the rear seat, and holds the curtains in two neat rolls, safe from wear and tear, immediately at hand when you want them, without passengers having to leave seats. This box, made of japanned metal, is attached with two screws; takes up practically no space, and really improves the appearance of the tonneau. See it, and you won't be without it. Simply say "Victor" to your dealer.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

cheered up by their friends by telling them that eight persons had been murdered by robbers in that very forest the week before.

But we weren't murdered, and when daylight came the driver managed to tinker up the bus, so we ran a few miles farther to a telephone and arranged for a tow which landed us in Libau in time to catch a night train for Riga. We were there a day before the Bolsheviki arrived, and in the five or six days which elapsed before the Poles came had an opportunity to look over Riga and all Latvia, which proved to be extremely well ordered in spite of the poverty and youth of the Latvian Republic, built on the ruins of the war-torn Russian province.

KERENSKY TELLS BLASCO IBÁÑEZ ABOUT RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM

HOMELY but fascinating is Alexander Kerensky, erstwhile Russian leader, as Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, the Spanish novelist, picturesquely but with characteristic good nature, portrays him. Slender, exotic, interesting, and of an original ugliness—"ugly as only Russians are ugly"—thus the Russian looked to Ibáñez when the Spanish novelist took a walk with the ex-Russian premier about the streets of Paris recently, and the premier told the novelist what he thought about Bolshevism. Ibáñez says he first met Kerensky in 1917, when he sought out the Russian because he was eager to see a man who could make a speech twelve hours long and get away with it. Now, on closer acquaintance, Ibáñez opines that Kerensky could make a speech even twenty-four hours long and not be affected in the least. The Russian has a mouth like a codfish, we are told, and when he perks up his lips to speak the result is a cross between a megaphone and the horn of a trombone. He will sit or walk for long periods without saying a word, his yellow-green eyes half closed. "Then suddenly something takes place inside him. An enthusiasm begins to stir deep in his spiritual organism." His face is transfigured, we read, his forehead seems to grow higher and broader, all the brilliancy of the yellow in his eyes is revealed, and he begins to speak. His voice booms out "strident, resonant, metallic, vibrant as a bell," and passers-by pause and look around to see what's happening. When he converses in a closed room the walls seem to shake, and one wonders whether the people up-stairs "will not be calling the police," while "out in the Bois de Boulogne he always seems to start a breeze." It was this wonderful voice that kept a million soldiers at the front in 1917, we are assured, and Ibáñez adds: "You can listen to it by the hour without getting tired of it." The former leader has kept close track of the tread of events in his native country, and he express himself freely to Mr. Ibáñez regarding both the past and the probable future of Russia. Kerensky's opinion is that no military man will ever put an end to Bolshevism. Wrangel will go the way of Kolchak, Yudenitch, and Denikin, he thinks. In his own words, "Lenine will never be overthrown till he is left face to face with the Russian people, without intervention of any kind from the outside." He deplored the interference of the Allies in Russian affairs, especially the blockade. This outside interference, and the attempts made by anti-Bolshevik leaders to start counter-revolutions, have served, in Kerensky's opinion, to keep the Russians from giving attention to their own internal condition. If Russia were opened wide to intercourse with the rest of the world everybody would get a "close-up" of Lenine's paradise, thinks Kerensky, and then it would be all off with Bolshevism. The account of Mr. Ibáñez's interview with the Russian appears in the New York *World*, and contains, among other things, the story of Kerensky's downfall as related by himself:

> You see, I had two formidable enemies to fight: the Czarists and the "Red" extremists. Our new Russian Republic had been organized democratically by the Constituent Assembly. Our own Government was Socialistic, but of the so-called reformist type, recognizng the value of the individual and of human liberty, repudiating the 'class struggle,' and trying to remedy injustice by progressive experimental reforms and not by unrealizable Utopias. You know what happened. Incredible as it may seem, the Allies refused to support me. They sided with the Czarists, and the result was Korniloff's uprising. Of course, it was easy to put that movement down, but the immediate consequence of it was that the soldiers lost what little respect for their officers they still had left. They thought the military leaders were hostile to the revolution. The Entente, by harassing me in this way, cleared a level path for the triumph of Bolshevism.

Mr. Kerensky expresst the opinion that the Russians' apparent adhesion to Bolshevism is not due to their love for Lenine and his works so much as to their fear that the monarchy may be restored. In the hatred the Russian people felt for the old régime lies the secret of the stability of the "Red" rule in Russia, he said. This also explains, according to Kerensky, the troubles of the generals who start counter-revolutions. The people are always afraid such moves may bring the Czar back and restore the land to the nobles, and so they are ready to oppose it tooth and nail, for, little as they like Communism, they feel that it is paradise when compared with Czarism. As to the policy the rest of the world ought to adopt with reference to Russia, Kerensky believes it should be just the opposite of the course thus far pursued. Quoting further:

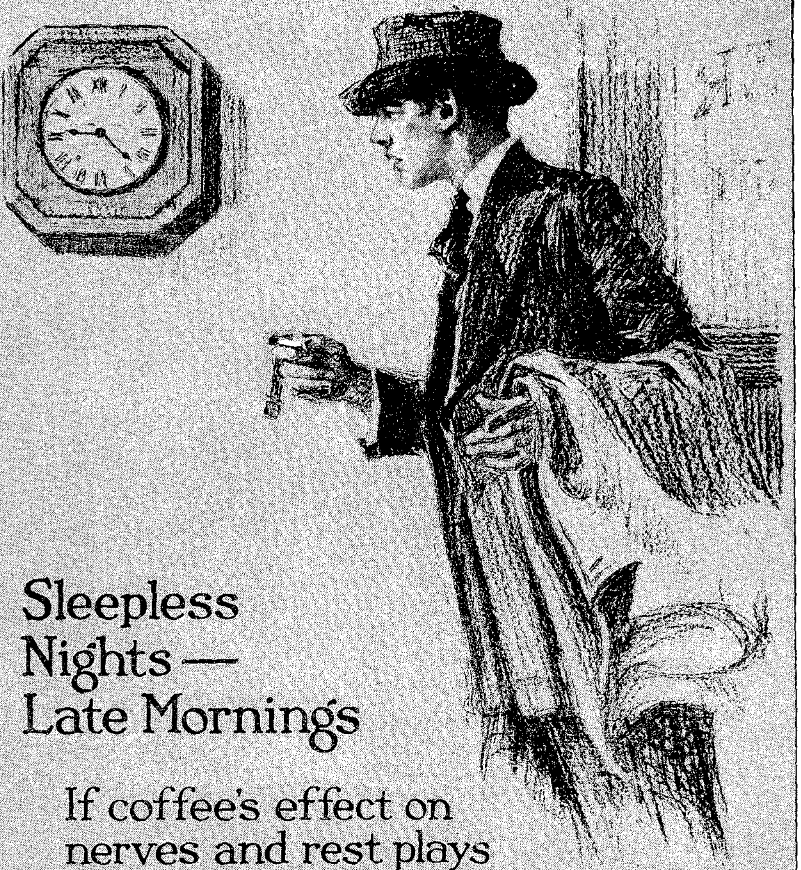
> The frontiers should be opened, and then the populace would see that the famine in Russia is not due to foreign oppression only but to the Communist organization of society, which has paralyzed labor, production, and exchange, and turned the country into chaos.

That, furthermore, would help to clarify certain misapprehensions in the working classes of the rest of the world. Labor everywhere would get a close-up view of what Lenine's paradise is really like. And our extremists would be sadly disappointed. Workers from England and Germany have been through Russia recently. The impressions that the Germans got are especially valuable, because they understand Russia better in Germany than elsewhere. Well, they all came back indignantly protesting against Communist tyranny as something a thousand times worse than slavery under capitalism. In front of a closed door anybody can paint a glowing picture of the beauties hidden inside. Open the door and people see for themselves. The best anti-Bolshevik propaganda the nations of the west can make is to introduce their peoples as soon as possible to actual conditions in Russia. I stick to my point. Instead of sending men and supplies to back up some reactionary adventurer in an attempt to restore Czarism, the Allied nations ought to send free excursions of intelligent workingmen to Russia to see exactly what the country is doing under Communism.

When outside intervention ceases, Bolshevism will collapse, thinks Kerensky. Lenine would like the Russian isolation to last a long time, for it gives him an excuse for all the troubles it would be hard to explain if there were no invaders or blockaders around. Kerensky commended the attitude of the United States—refusal of recognition of the Soviets, but careful abstention from any direct action against them. Further:

When Russians don't have to resist a Polish invasion or a "White" raid in the interests of reaction, they will cease rallying to the Moscow Government, which, taken at its worst, is still the representative of Russian independence and the defender of Russian territory. Then it will become apparent how few friends Lenine really has. The whole country will be ready to restore the democratic republic voted by the Constituent Assembly in 1917. In short, let the rest of Europe get out and keep out of Russia, and then let the blockade be raised and give the country a chance to get in contact again with the rest of the civilized world. Then all of us people who have been forced to inaction can take up our work again, and start the decisive battle against Communism. While the present situation lasts that is impossible. Lenine knows that better than anybody else. He has the people of the town tied to his régime by their stomachs. He is the only one who can feed them at present. He feeds them badly, but, after all, he feeds them. The problem that confronts every Russian is how to get even a plate of insipid soup to eat. Friends of mine in Russia write to me: "You ask us why we don't start something. The fact is we are too busy keeping body and soul together to think of revolution. Weeks go by without our getting any food that is really nourishing." This for the inhabitants of towns and cities.

Then there are the people in the country, nine-tenths of the whole population. The Russian peasant has enough to eat. He is the only one who is getting enough to eat. He has gone back perforce to the simple life that Tolstoy preached as the ideal one. He is doing without all the products of modern industry.

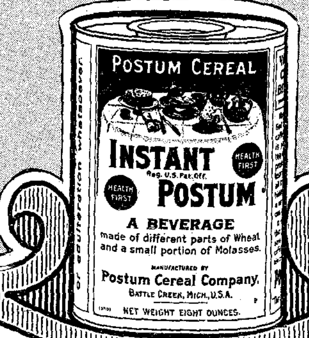


Sleepless Nights — Late Mornings

If coffee's effect on nerves and rest plays tricks with your hours of sleep, quit it and try

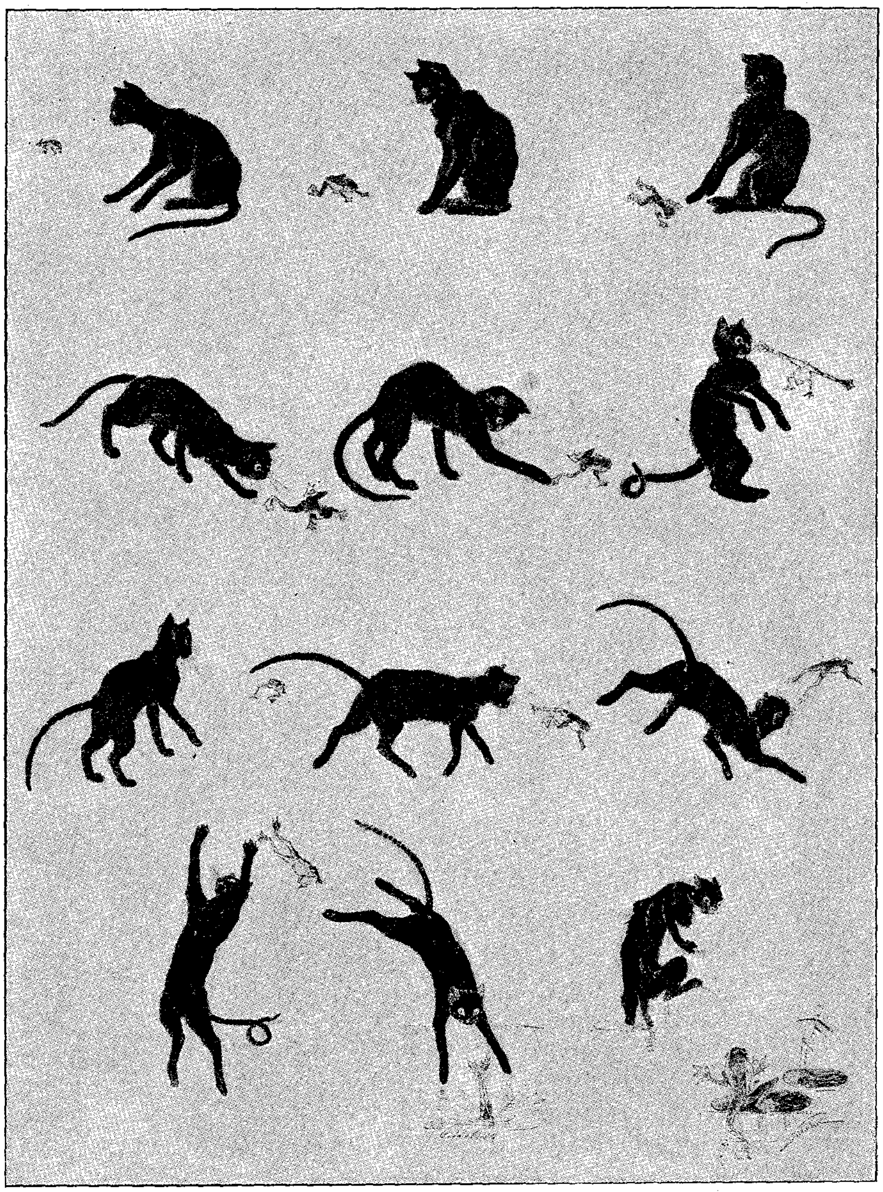
INSTANT POSTUM

A table beverage with an attractive coffee-like flavor but wholesome in every respect.



BIRDS-BEASTS-AND-TREES

PUSS, THE SPHINX OF THE FIRESIDE



From "The Tiger in the House" (Knopf)

THE CAT AND THE FROG.

This moving picture is one of the famous drawings in "Les Chats," by Steinlen, "the only painter, past or present, who has been successful in drawing cats in action."

NOAH WAS TROUBLED. His heterogeneous guests had developed his diplomacy to a remarkable degree, but a situation had arisen in which diplomacy was of no avail. Who could have foreseen that the pair of meek-looking mice would multiply so rapidly that their progeny would render life unbearable for the boat's other occupants? Every day brought new tales of depredations: they had eaten the elephants' dessert; they had pulled hairs out of the lion's mane to make nests; they had gnawed one of the timbers almost through; they had eaten up the altar breads—nothing was sacred to them. At last, in desperation, Noah took the lioness into his confidence, he passed his hand three times over her head, and she obligingly sneezed forth the cat. Such was its origin, according to an Arabian legend. Even those who do not, for reasons best known to themselves, credit this plausible tale, will admit that the cat's origin is as mysterious as her ways are dark. Since the day she first strolled "rather suddenly and magnificently" into authentic history about 1600 B.C., not a word or sign from her has disclosed her beginnings. She has always been the companion both of deities and devils. As Sir Walter Scott once said to Washington Irving: "Ah! cats are a mysterious kind of folk. There is more passing in their minds than we are aware of. It comes, no doubt, from their being so familiar with warlocks and witches." Even those who do not, like Sir Walter, like cats, testify to their weird nature. Hilaire Belloc, in a bitter denunciation, says in these "horrid lines," "I do not like Them. It is no good asking me why, tho I have plenty of reasons . . . I know very well that They can do one harm and that They have occult powers. . . . Their master protects Them. They have a charmed life. I have seen one thrown from a great height into a London street, which when It reached, It walked quietly away with the dignity of the Lost World to which It belonged. . . . All that They do is venomous, and all that They think is evil." But Matthew Arnold gives a grudging admiration:

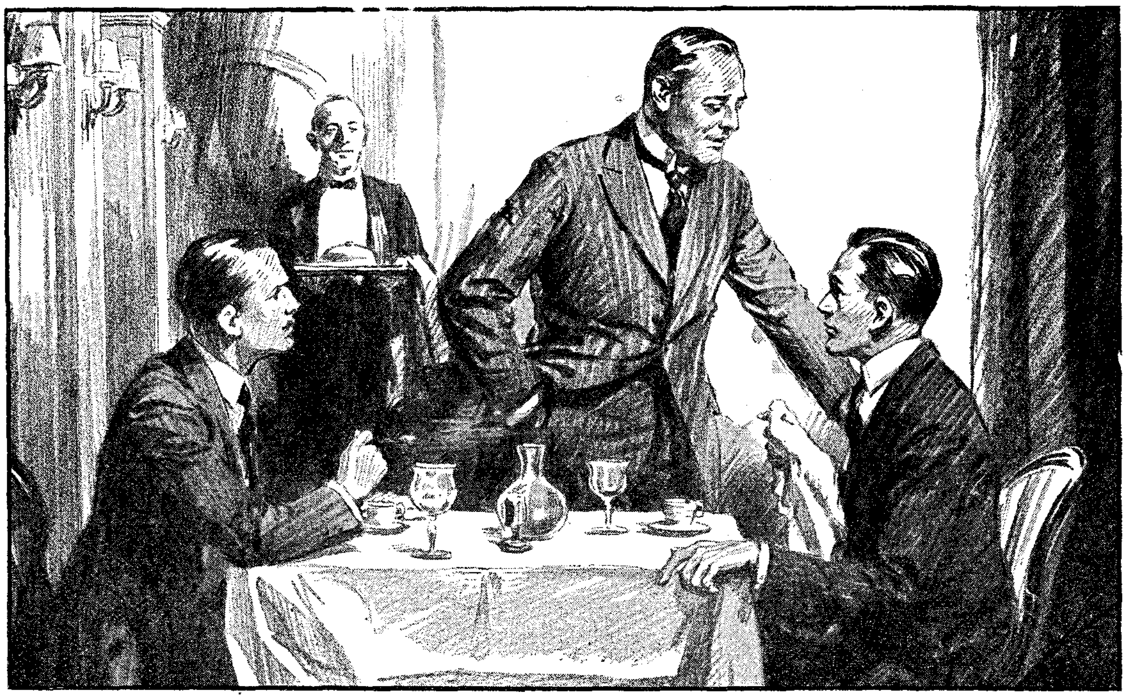
> Cruel, but composed and bland,
> Dumb, inscrutable, and grand;
> So Tiberius might have sat
> Had Tiberius been a cat.

Puss herself would probably sniff at Swinburne's soft "Stately, kindly, lordly friend," but even she could hardly withstand the flattering magnificence of Richard Garnett's "Marigold":

> She moved through the garden in glory, because
> She had very long claws at the end of her paws.
> Her back was arched, her tail was high,
> A green fire glared in her vivid eye;
> And all the Toms, tho never so bold,
> Quailed at the martial Marigold.

The reason for the difference in the regard of human beings for cats is partly the vast difference in individual cats, says Carl Van Vechten in his fascinating and comprehensive book, "The Tiger in the House" (Knopf, New York), and he brings forth many tales to show their diverse qualities. There are, he says, all kinds of cats—cross and gentle, cruel and tender, savage and tame, and in proof he quotes Gautier's description of three kittens of the same litter:

Enjolras was solemn, pretentious, aldermanic from his cradle; even theatrical at times in his vast assumption of dignity. Gavroche was a born Bohemian, enamored of low company, and of the careless comedies of life. Their sister Eponine—best loved of the three—was a delicate, fastidious little creature with an exquisite sense of propriety and of the refinements of social intercourse. Enjolras was a glutton, caring for nothing so much as his dinner. Gavroche, more generous, would bring in from the streets gaunt and ragged cats, who devoured in a scurry of fright the food laid aside for him. I was often tempted to remonstrate, and to say to this little scamp, "A nice lot of friends you do pick up!" But I refrained. After



Without it, no matter how much food we eat, we are slowly starving our vital tissues

The new mysterious factor in food

Science discovers the lack of one vital element in our food

Laxatives gradually replaced by this simple food

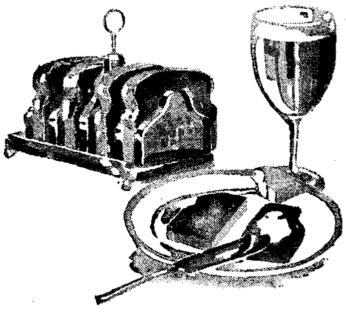
Ordinary laxatives are of three kinds: coarse substances that may injure the sensitive intestines; oils that merely lubricate; drugs that may form a habit.

Fleischmann's Yeast is a food—a conditioner that tends to restore the normal action of the bowels. And it cannot form a habit.

To help the body eliminate waste, take from 1 to 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast a day.

For "run-down" condition

How many of us are "not quite fit" morning after morning! How many grow "tired out" easily—lack the full vigor needed for the day's duties and pleasures! For such men and women Fleischmann's Yeast is being prescribed. When "run-down" eat 1 to 3 cakes every day. In acute cases always visit your doctor.



A CERTAIN mysterious element in food called *vitamine!* Science has established that our store of energy and even health itself depend upon it.

Without it, no matter how much food we eat, we are slowly starving the vital tissues upon which we must rely for our strength.

Primitive man secured an abundance of vitamine from his raw foods and green leafy vegetables. But modern diet, refined and modified, has often been deprived of much of the water-soluble vitamine. One of America's most eminent physiological chemists says: "Long continued . . . general debility follows the continued ingestion of food containing too little of this vitamine."

The richest source of this life-giving vitamine, it has been discovered, is—yeast!

To get enough of this vitamine so essential to health, thousands are already eating Fleischmann's Yeast.

Fleischmann's Yeast assures new stores of health and energy, and brings back a vigor unknown for years.

Physicians and hospitals are prescribing it to stimulate the appetite, help digestion and gradually take the place of laxatives.

A simple food—rich in this almost magic element

Eat Fleischmann's Yeast before or between meals—from 1 to 3 cakes a day. Nibble it from the cake or spread it with butter on crackers, toast or bread.

Only one precaution: if troubled with gas dissolve yeast first in boiling water.

To learn many interesting facts about the health-giving properties of Fleischmann's Yeast, fill out the coupon below and send for the booklet on this subject.

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Ferry's Seeds are rightly called "pure-bred seeds." They are the progeny of parent plants whose parents and grandparents have been carefully selected for years. Plants are like animals. Defects or virtues are handed down to the following generations. "Weeding out" is done scientifically on the great Ferry Stock Seed Gardens. There, every variety of vegetable must meet rigid tests for vitality, must duplicate the size, flavor, tenderness and productivity of the parent plant. Flowers must show their ancestral traits of color and vigor.

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FERRY'S
pure bred
SEEDS

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

all, it was an amiable weakness. He might have eaten his dinner himself.

Politically speaking, the dog is a socialist, and the cat an anarchist, says the writer, and he quotes the following story from *The Spectator* as "typical" of the cat's disposition:

> We have seen a tabby with a black muzzle who, for cold, calculated, and yet perfectly well-bred insolence, could have given points to a spiteful dowager duchess whose daughter-in-law "wasn't one of us, you know." The heartless and deliberate rudeness of that cat's behavior on occasion would, had she been a man, have unquestionably justified shooting at sight. The courtiers in the most slavish palace in the East would have rebelled had they received the treatment she meted out daily to those who waited on her hand and foot. After a devoted admirer had hunted breathless and bareheaded over a large garden, and under a blazing July sun, lest puss should lose her dinner, and had at last brought her into the dining-room in his arms, that cat, instead of showing gratitude, and instead of running with pleasure to the plate prepared for her, has been known to sit bolt upright at the other end of the room, regarding the whole table with a look of undisguised contempt, her eyes superciliously half-shut and a tiny speck of red tongue protruding between her teeth. If the thing had not been so exceedingly well done it would have been simply vulgar; as it was, it amounted to the most exasperating form of genteel brutality imaginable. The company having been at last thoroughly stared out of countenance and put down by this monstrous exhibition of intentional rudeness, the cat in question slowly rose to her feet, and, digging her claws well into the carpet, stretched and balanced herself, while yawning at the same time with lazy self-satisfaction. After this she proceeded by the most circuitous route obtainable to the plate put before her, evidently intending it to be clearly understood that she held its presence under the sideboard to be due in some way or other to her own skill and forethought, and that she in no sense regarded herself as beholden to any other person.

The cat is the only animal that lives with man on terms of superiority, we are told. He willingly domesticates himself, but on his own conditions. He will not be denied his liberty. "A common tom-cat, living on the domestic hearth, on the best of footing with the family, visits the roof-tops and the fences, becomes a leading figure at prize-fights, negotiates his amours on a lavish scale, and otherwise conducts himself when he is away from the house exactly as he would in the incult state. Indeed, when he is thrown on his own resources, as frequently happens in both town and country, he is perfectly capable of taking care of himself." In illustration of such independence, the writer cites Booth Tarkington's description of "a prodigious lanky beast who has forsaken the comforts of the fireside and the affections of a little girl for the pleasures of wild life and the chase." When young, he has been a roly-poly, pepper-and-salt kitten, named Gipsy, a name to which in his subsequent career he gave real meaning. Early in youth he began to dissipate and was wont to join rowdy alley cats in their midnight maraudings. His taste for a fast life increased with age, and one night, carrying the evening beefsteak with him, he joined the underworld. In the words of Mr. Tarkington:

> His extraordinary size, his daring, and his utter lack of sympathy soon made him the leader—and, at the same time, the terror—of all the loose-lived cats in a wide neighborhood. He contracted no friendships and had no confidants. He seldom slept in the same place twice in succession, and tho he was wanted by the police, he was not found. In appearance he did not lack distinction of an ominous sort; the slow, rhythmic, perfectly controlled mechanism of his tail, as he impressively walked abroad, was incomparably sinister. This stately and dangerous walk of his, his long, vibrant whiskers, his scars, his yellow eye, so ice-cold, so fire-hot, haughty as the eye of Satan, gave him the deadly air of a mousquetaire duelist. His soul was in that walk and in that eye; it could be read—the soul of a bravo of fortune, living on his wits and his valor, asking no favors and granting no quarter. Intolerant, proud, sullen, yet watchful and constantly planning, Gipsy had become, tho technically not a wild cat, undoubtedly the most untamed cat at large in the civilized world. . . . Gipsy possest a vocabulary for cat-swearing second to none.

But it must not be imagined that all of the hundreds of cats and kittens that stroll and dash and frisk across Mr. Van Vechten's pages are of evil disposition and come to a bad end. There is his own "tortoise-shell and white-smoke tabby Persian queen, Feathers," who comes in for a great deal of attention, both verbal and pictorial, and who from her appearance is as near saintly perfection as a cat may come. Yet even Feathers is not above jealousy, it seems, for he tells the following tale of her:

> Not long ago I brought home a little orange kitten, as gentle and sweet as possible, a little model of quaint dignity and grace. The annoyance and anger of my Feathers, the established queen of the household, showed itself immediately with sundry growls and spits. A dog will almost always exhibit signs of jealousy in the presence of a newcomer, but this emotion was downright rage. Rage that any one should dare attempt to usurp a part of her life, share her food, sit on her cushions, slink into her places in the sun. So, with that persistent patience which is as effective as Inquisitional methods, Feathers set about converting me to the idea that the thing was impossible. For three days she made the kitten's life a grievous burden. Did the kitten try to sleep, Feathers bit his tail; was he awake, Feathers would stare at him disconcertingly, then, with a bound over his back, light on the other side, a terrifying procedure punctuated with a growl and a spit, calculated to send chills down stouter spines. She followed the kitten from room to room, never permitting him peace or quiet or any assurance of a foothold in the apartment. More than this, Feathers altered completely in her

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

lations with me. Ordinarily a gentle cat, uring the kitten's brief sojourn she never ermitted me to pick her up or to become amiliar with her in any way. She bit, she ratched, she arched her back, and she ristled her hairs. Indeed, I never went ear her during those three days without eing spit at. Hectic home life is somehing I do not crave; I bowed to the invitable and bore the orange kitten away. nmediately Feathers became all smiles nd caresses, a changed and delighted being.

HE'S AN ARTISTIC CLOWN, THE YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

IS raiment is seemly and his mien demure, this tiny, neat fellow of the arbler family. Yet we are told that he the prime cut-up of the forest and that e carries his clownishness to an almost peravian perfection. In an article on he birds that laugh at us or laugh with us, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Carl T. obertson says of the yellow-breasted hat:

> This little mite of a bird can do almost nything with his voice. You feel certain at he has no object except to tease nd annoy. He imitates every bird-song at is not musical. Now he is a cuckoo, ow a crow, now a crested flycatcher, ow a sandpiper, now a croaking hawk. t is all a conversational hodgepodge, bruptly broken from time to time by a uttural whistle or gurgle. "Chat-chat-hat-chat; caw, caw; koo-koo-koo-koo; hewew; waouw; chat-chat-chat-chat; nk-jank; whewew; t'wit-t'wit-t'wit; uch; mari-a-r!" such a variety and such nfailing cacophony! He has a repertory ore varied than that of catbird or brown hrasher. The rendition noted above is rbitrary and inadequate. No two chats sing" alike, and the same chat never sings" twice alike.
>
> And such a volume of noise! You feel ure that he must be as big as a blue jay. Vhat amazement when he tantalizingly ouchsafes a glimpse of his person as he itters about! Just a dainty morsel of a ird. Just a wee neat birdling hop-o'-my-humb. Just a tiny yellowish flash in the reen leaves.
>
> The ventriloquial gift of the yellow-reasted chat is unique. Sometimes you re almost convinced that he is three or our birds instead of one. His noise seems o come from three or four directions. He ay throw his voice into your face, or he ay throw it away from you. The conusion is partly due to the bewildering and ncongruous variety of his vocal mess, but here is something more. When a little ird can make himself seem to be in three rees at once he is a wizard as well as a lown. The yellow-breasted chat's chariari is the most tantalizing as well as the ost amusing of June mysteries.
>
> The extremely retiring disposition of the ellow-breasted chat proves him to be no eeker after applause. He expects no uman audience in his remotely hidden auitorium. But when an errant human hances his way he makes the most of the ccasion. No one who has been delightully bedeviled by a yellow-breasted chat an be convinced that the bedevilment was ot deliberately intentional.

THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(*Continued from page* 17)

$564.15—Marietta High School, Marietta, Ohio.

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(*Continued on page* 58)

Facts of Management

Steam Cylinder Lubrication and its effect on lower overhead, increased output and increased dividends

WITH operating costs where they are today, purchases in your plant which were once considered matters of routine have come up for sharp executive scrutiny.

So-called technical matters have become matters of broad business importance.

Take the matter of steam cylinder lubrication.

The executive whose mind is keyed to today's conditions knows that:

1. **There is a correct steam engine for his power needs.**
2. **There is a correct steam cylinder oil for that engine.**
3. **Either a poorly-chosen engine or incorrect steam cylinder lubrication involves a definite money loss.**

He knows that rubbing the oil in the palm, pouring it on a hot shovel, and other home-made tests of former days throw no real light on an oil's lubricating value. He knows that correct steam cylinder lubrication has a direct bearing on power, on relief from shut-downs, on output and dividends.

The steam cylinder oil for the lubrication of your steam engine should be chosen with great care to meet the operating conditions of that engine.

GARGOYLE CYLINDER OILS

THERE are five factors which influence the service value of an oil used for the lubrication of steam engines and cylinders and valves. These five factors must be taken into consideration before the correct selection can be made.

These five factors are:—

1. The size of the engine
2. The speed of the engine
3. The load carried by the engine
4. The pressure of the steam
5. The quality of the steam

The Vacuum Oil Company offers eight steam cylinder oils as follows:—

Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600 W
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil Extra Hecla
Gargoyle Valve Oil
Gargoyle Valve Oil Navy
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil Rarus
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil "Z"
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil "H"
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil "M"

Some one of these oils will meet any combination of the foregoing conditions in operation and satisfy all the requirements of correct lubrication of steam cylinders when used as recommended by our Board of Engineers.

We shall be glad to prescribe the correct oil to meet with scientific exactness, the lubricating requirements of your steam engine.

Write to our nearest branch.

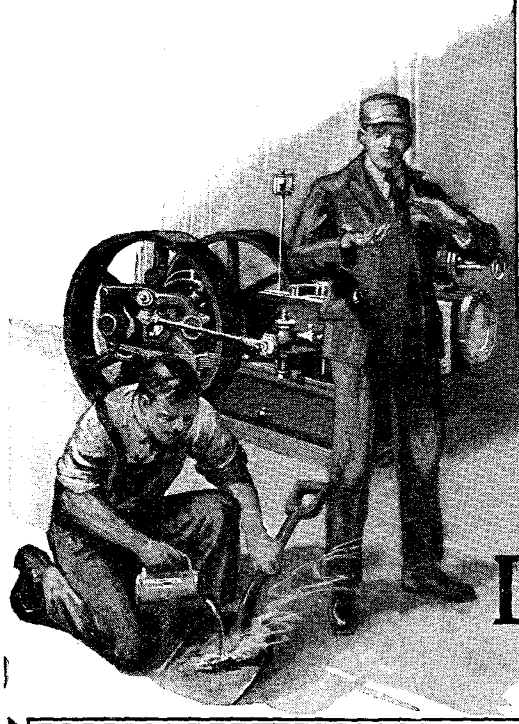
A GREAT many steam cylinder oils are manufactured as by-products in distillation for such lighter petroleum products as kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, etc.

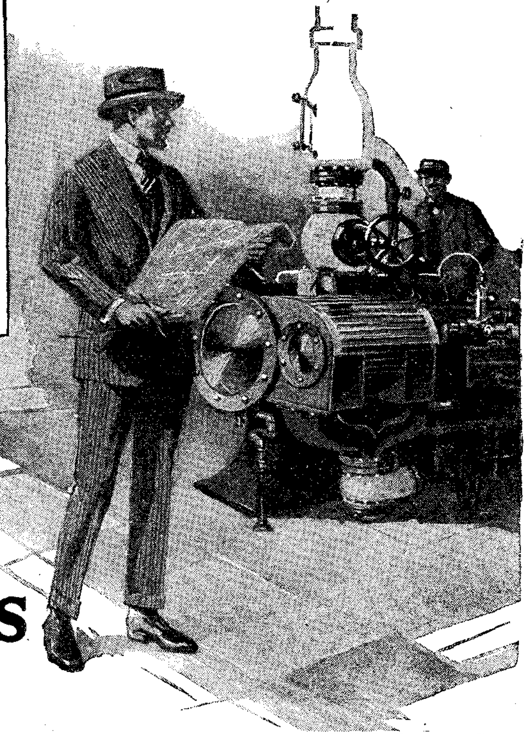
The Vacuum Oil Company uses the petroleum base for the prime purpose of manufacturing high-grade *lubricating* oils. With the Vacuum Oil Company, the lighter distillates are by-products. The Vacuum Oil Company's processes are all designed to produce above every other consideration, efficient *lubricating* oils. This often means a vast difference in the treatment that the crude oil undergoes, and results in far higher efficiency of the oils as *lubricants*.

These factors have a direct bearing on the quality and the lubricating value of the steam cylinder oils produced.

For the executive who wishes to add to his information on this subject, we have an interesting booklet on "Stationary Steam Engines," which treats authoritatively on their construction, operation and steam cylinder lubrication.

Our nearest branch (see list below) will be glad to send you a copy of this booklet on request.





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A grade for each type of service

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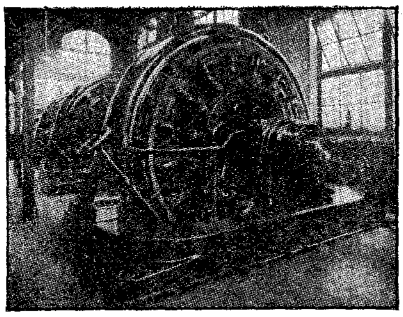

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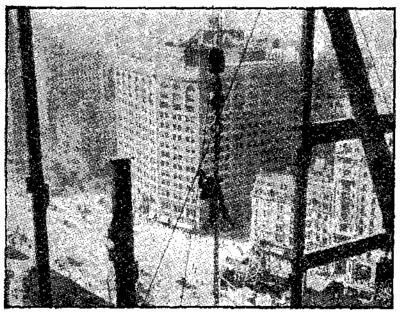

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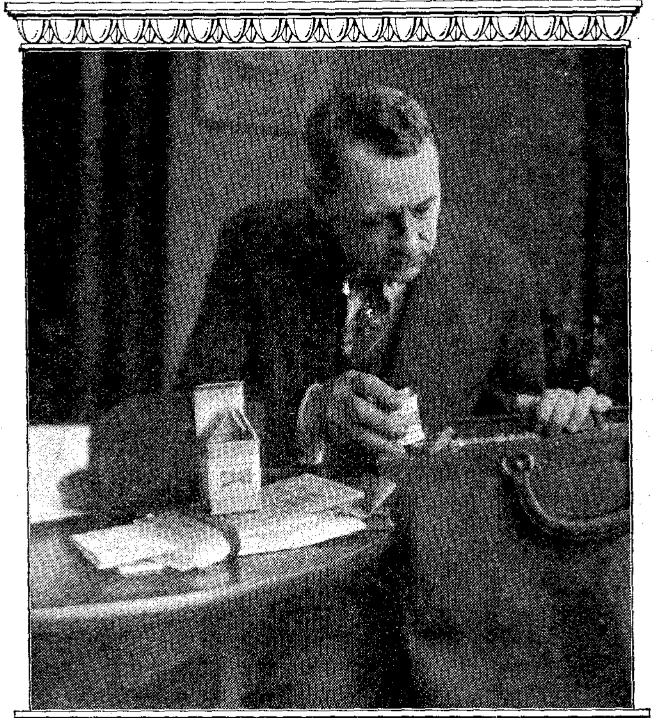

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

MAKING BUNNY PAY FOR HIS KEEP

BUNNY has usually been a star boarder in American homes—a plaything for the children, pampered, and fed, and petted, with nothing to do in return but wiggle his ears and hop about the lawn. But we read that conditions since the war have awakened many Americans to the economic value of rabbits, and that more and more people each year are raising a sufficient number in their backyards to supply the family table. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* tells how to go about rabbit-breeding for profit:

> A prolific ten-pound doe can easily raise in a year twenty young, which at five months will produce not less than fifty pounds of delicious meat. By means of compound hutches all this can be done on an area four by six feet. Half an hour of time a day and some hay, roadside weeds, and refuse from orchard, garden, and kitchen, supplemented by a small quantity of grain, cover the cost of production.
>
> The cost of starting a rabbitry will depend upon the breed of the animals purchased and the size of the plant to be built. One can buy two good does and a buck of breeding age, enough to supply an average family with all the rabbit meat they would care to eat, for anywhere from $1.50 to $10 each. Hutches may vary in cost from a few cents each, the price of a dry-goods box, to several dollars if expended for drest lumber to be put together by a carpenter. It is best to begin with only one breed and to concentrate on developing that into stock that may be a source of pride and profit. One buck and two does are enough to start with. Young animals of breeding age are better than older ones. The bucks should come from a different source than the does.

In the matter of feeding, American breeders follow no uniform system, says the writer. Some give no green stuff, while others feed all that is available. Usually it is wiser to avoid both extremes, but green feed must be used with more caution than dry, and only the best of any kind should be fed. Spoiled, moldy, or dirty feeds should be avoided, as they are injurious and may even be dangerous to the life of the little beasts. Some suggestions on proper feed are given:

> Clean oats, whole or crusht, well-cured hay, and a small portion of some kind of greens daily form the steady diet most rabbit-producers have found satisfactory. Crusht barley may be substituted for oats; clover or alfalfa may be given with green oats or timothy hay, and the greens may consist of carrots, rutabagas, prunings from apple- and cherry-trees and plantain, dock, burdock, dandelion, cauliflower, lawn clippings, or lettuce. Lawn clippings or other green grass should be clean and not fed when moldy or fermented. Dandelion tops and roots not only have a food value, but are useful on occasions because of their medicinal properties. A variety of feed is essential.

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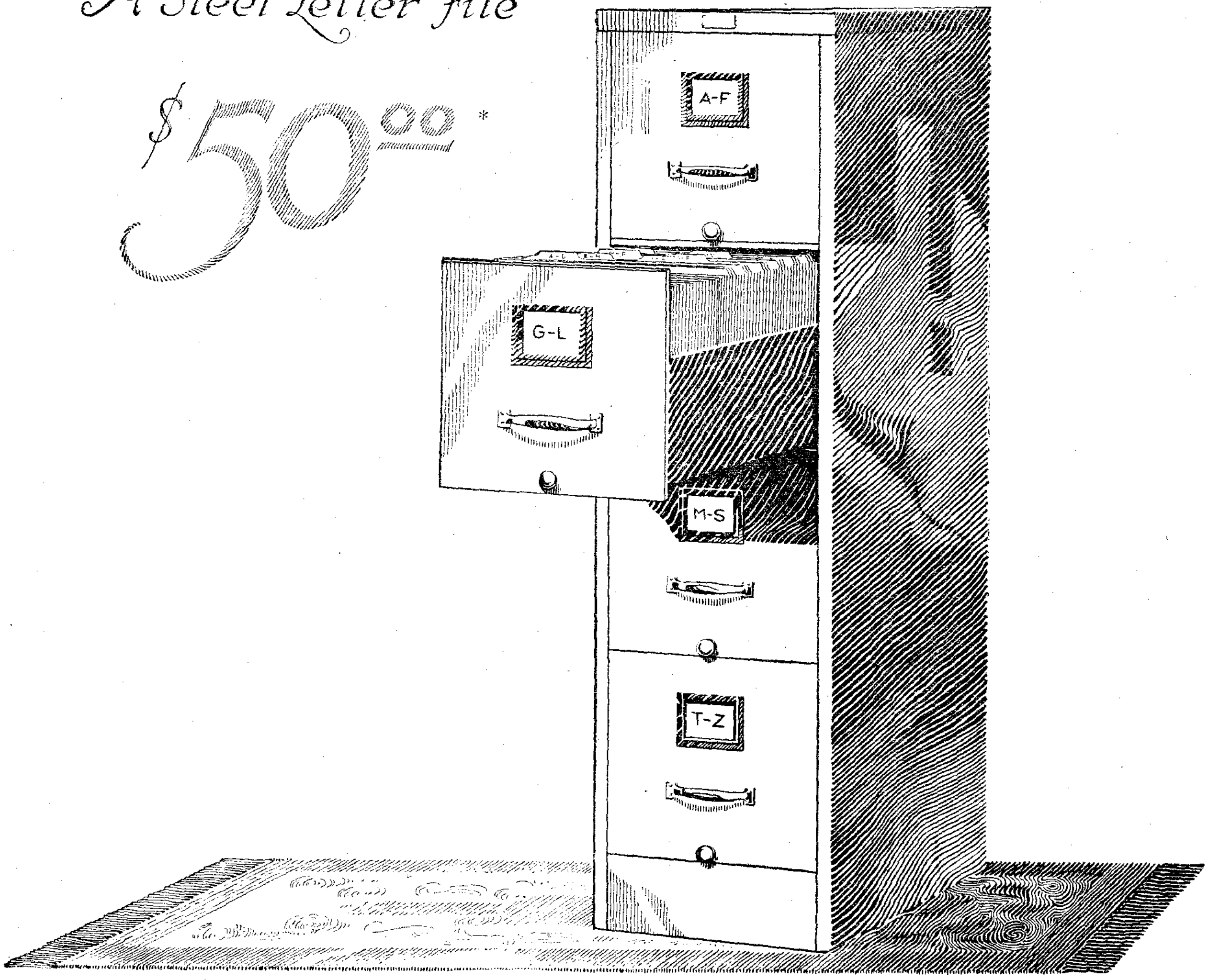

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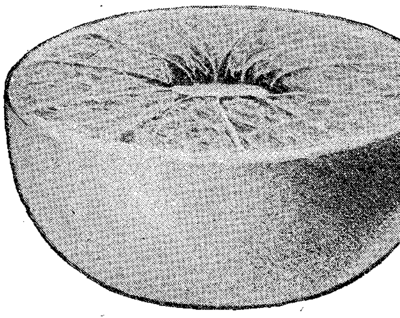

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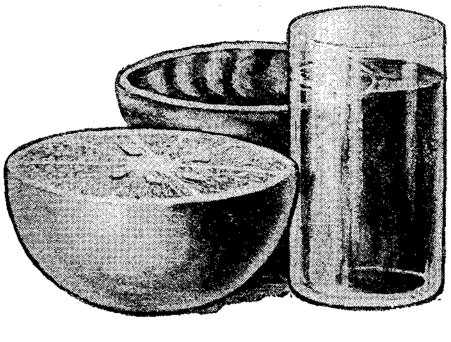

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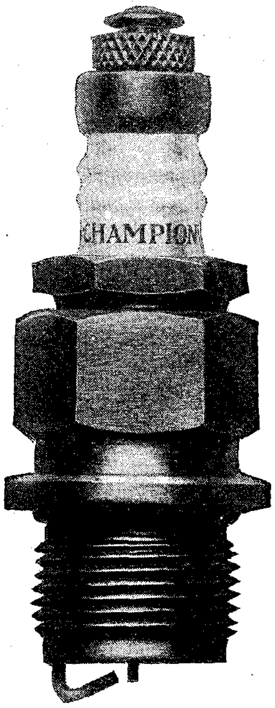

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Continued

NUT-TREES FOR FARM AND HIGHWAY

LET us have nut-trees along the roadsides, and in our front yards, and our back lots, says C. F. Bley in *Rural Life* (Rochester), and the editor of that magazine urges the fact that we are importing $42,000,000 worth of nuts and producing only some $26,000,000 worth, as an obvious warrant for activity. Nut-trees on the highway not only shade the hot, dusty roads, check destructive winds, protect against drifting snow—they also add to the nation's food supply. On the odd corners of the farm they provide food, fuel, and timber. In front yards they add to the attractiveness of the home, and wherever they are they contribute lavishly to the joy of circumambulating youngsters. In a speech before the Northern Nut-Growers' Association, Dr. William A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is quoted in *Rural Life* as saying:

> Since the scourging of our chestnut forests by the Asiatic chestnut blight has practically eliminated that nut from consideration for orchard planting in the infected territory until resistant varieties yielding good crops of nuts of acceptable quality are obtained or developed, we can hardly say with assurance that we have any nut of proved adaptability in sight which is worthy of planting on an extensive scale for its crop alone, in the Northern States.
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> Along the southern fringe of "the North," as in Delaware, Maryland, southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, exception in favor of the hardy varieties of pecans should probably be noted, but in the light of present knowledge orchard planting of the commercially important almond, Persian walnut, and pecan must be left to the Pacific coast and in the South. This fact has been so generally recognized that we have been inclined to give up all thought of attempting nut production in the North merely because large-scale operation is not attractive.
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> If the world-war taught any economic lesson to civilized men which they should remember and act on, it is that low-cost food-reserves should be provided against possible exigencies. They are not needed every year, but when needed their value can hardly be estimated. Only to a limited extent can such reserves be accumulated out of the production of our ordinary cereals and commonly cultivated crops. Potential reserves in the form of fruitful nut-trees can be established at relatively light initial investment or of continuing care and labor on almost every farm and by many a roadside in much of our farming territory. Black walnut, butternut, shag-bark, shell-bark, beech, and other hardy, long-lived native trees can be established at low cost in large numbers for beauty, shade, and food production. Nor shall the possibilities of Persian walnut, Japanese walnut, and native hazel be disregarded.
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> While none of these are entirely free from plant diseases or insect pests, they are, when once established, capable of maintaining themselves fairly clean and sound with little expenditure for spraying or other attention during the growing season when the peak-load activities of the farm are on.

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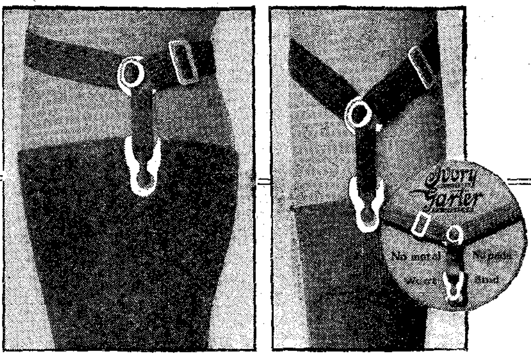

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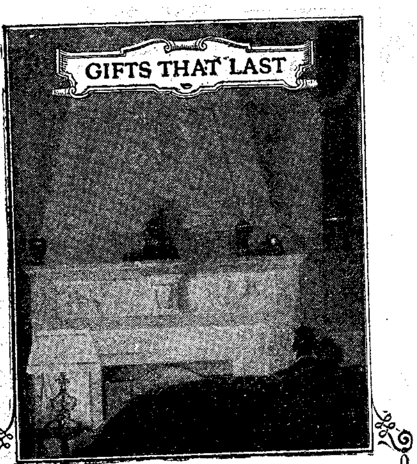

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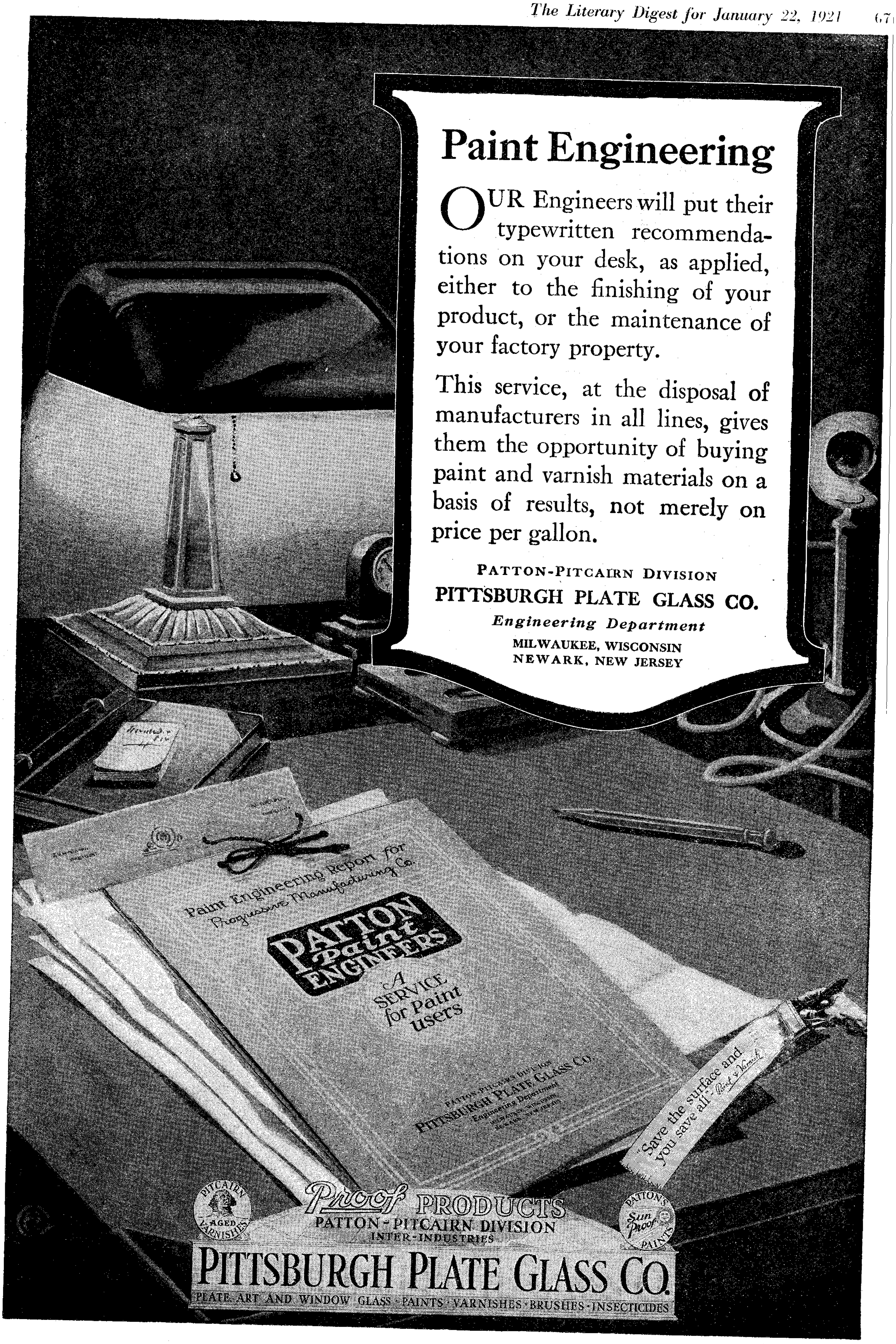
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ANIMAL PETS ON AN AFRICAN FARM

A WHITE man alone in Africa, with only black human faces around him, is likely to become extraordinarily fond of the few domestic animals he has, says Llewellyn Powys, who has recently come to this country from British East Africa. Among his friends were an impala, a species of antelope, and a baby baboon, both of whom he captured. His acquaintance with the former began early one morning when he saw a herd of impala bounding away from him, leaving a young one lagging behind. It seemed to be lame, and Mr. Powys gave chase, and caught it. In the New York *Evening Post* he says:

> Once in my hands, it remained quiet. I put it on my saddle and rode slowly home to the house in which I lived. My negro cook was astonished at seeing what I carried and still more astonished when I assured him that I had not brought it back for the purpose of making it into soup.
>
> I put it behind a hurdle in the corner of my little room and after my breakfast fed it with milk out of a Worcestershire-sauce bottle. The little creature drank readily, and after each draft would make a faint bleat of gratitude.
>
> I fed it like this for several days, until, in fact, it came to know me quite well. It used to give me the greatest delight, when I got back from my farm work, to hear it calling as it caught the sound of my ponies' hoofs outside. It was certainly the most perfect little thing to look at. Fawn-colored, with the eyes of a gazelle, tender and deep. Its ears were long and very sensitive, never still for a moment. Its little feet, the most delicate and entrancing things you could possibly imagine, exquisitely designed, dainty with the daintiness of acorns or sea-shells.
>
> I was soon able to take the hurdle away so that it could play and dance about all round my house and round my kitchen outside. My dogs from the first recognized that it was for some reason privileged and made no attempt to worry or kill it.

Tony's story began with a tragedy. His mother had been shot, and he was found clinging to her back, and was brought to Mr. Powys by a native. Altho his mother had been shot, Tony was found still clinging to her back, and the writer continues:

> It was the furriest, quaintest little thing, with perfectly shaped, infinitesimal hands; it was covered all over with black fluff.
>
> That evening it would take no food, but remained quite silent. I began to fear it was going to die, as so often happens with forest things when they are taken captive. However, I put a little belt around its waist and tied it with a piece of string to the leg of my camp-bed.
>
> The next morning I was awakened by the most bewitching chatter; it had evidently decided to make friends.
>
> I gave it milk and it drank until its little body grew as round as a bottle. From that moment it gave its heart to me. We were never separated. It would ride all day long on my saddle and when I was in the house stay clinging to me under my coat, its little hands holding to the pocket. At meals its head would come peeping out of its hiding-place and I would feed it on dainty bits.

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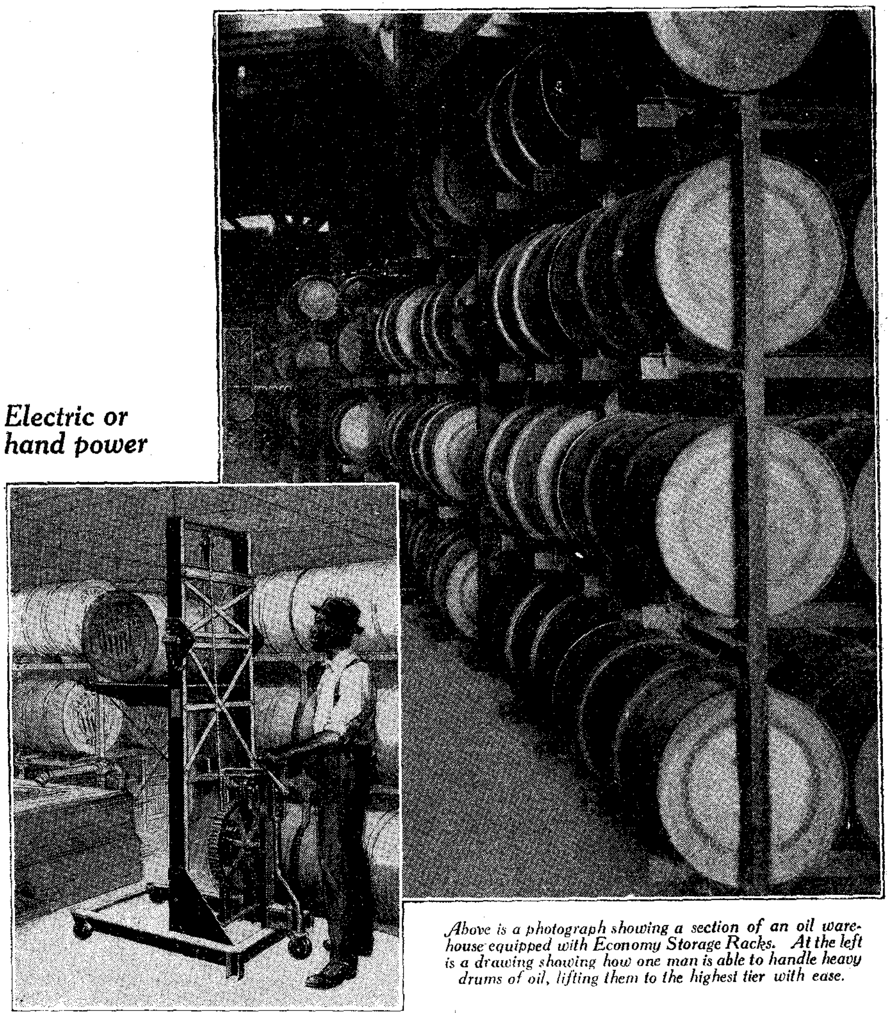

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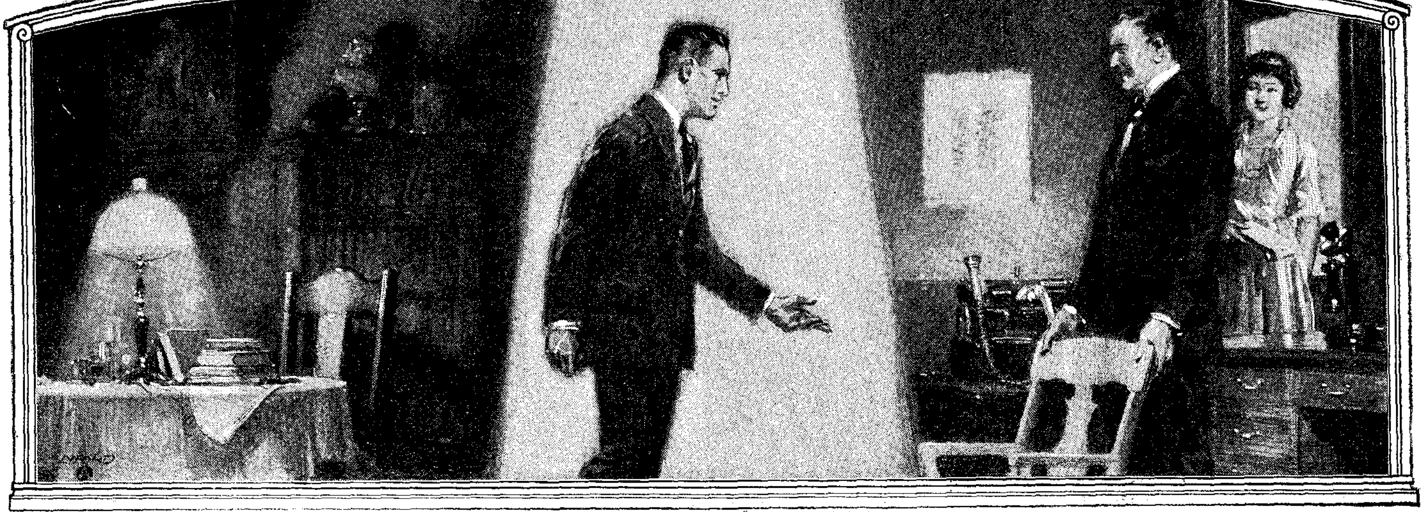

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

SHOULD THE BUYER CEASE FROM "STRIKING"?

WHEN the consumer calls off the strike, great will be the relief among merchants, and consumers are being warned in some quarters that they will be doing a patriotic service by taking advantage of present low-price levels, and thus helping to set the wheels of business to revolving more speedily. Other authorities insist that they should "stand pat" and wait for still lower prices. Still others tell the retailer that it is his duty to "take his loss" and lower prices still further. The National Association of Credit Men is authority for the statement that people are not yet buying in any great volume and that "wide-spread further reductions in retail prices are certain." There is little probability, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that any considerable body of business men can, as some have hoped, hold their war-levels of prices and by merely awaiting the revival of trade continue on the higher standard of profit and income which they had established during the period when returns were abnormal." *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* tells the merchant that if he does not accept the low-price situation the almost certain result will be the appearance of innumerable organizations to "sell direct to consumers." To-day the "whole policy and endeavor" of the merchant "must be to do business on smaller margins and upon enlarged volume. The longer he hesitates and makes a stop-gap of himself, the longer he will be without safety and profits." Unlike *Micawber*, observes the financial editor of the New York *News-Record* (a garment-trade organ), "the public is evidently waiting for things to turn down—'way down." And in an editorial entitled "Stand Pat," this writer tells why he thinks the public ought to wait:

> The fruits of the greatest strike in history are about to be enjoyed.
>
> If the public will stand pat a little longer in its boycott on high prices, real benefits are certain.
>
> It may be necessary to hold off for a few weeks yet. Only absolute necessities should be bought in the interim unless there is a sharp break.
>
> Publicity manipulation, having failed to produce a satisfactory Christmas "trade revival," efforts have been and are being concentrated in the direction of spreading abroad the impression that price reductions during the week or ten days after December 25 are final.
>
> If the people will continue their strike temporarily such cuts will not be final—more are certain, for bank pressure will soon make it impossible for sellers to delay offering down radically.
>
> "We can't buy anything now," many big retailers are saying to manufacturers. "But be ready to supply a big buying demand in the near future." This is plainly in anticipation of a rush to purchase immediately after the holidays, due to exhaustion of supplies.
>
> Retail prices as a whole are not yet down to a level proportionate with the low raw-material figures.
>
> Stand pat!

A member of an important wholesale and retail firm in Texas is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as declaring his belief that retail prices are now about as low as they will be for the next three or four months, in some cases lower. He further believes that in many instances retailers are selling merchandise below replacement value in their desire to realize ready cash. As *The Tribune* quotes this merchant's plea to the consumer to end his strike:

> A number of mills throughout the country are shut down, or are working on part time, and this of itself will cause a shortage of articles needed to replace the empty shelves of the stores and the closets of the consumer.
>
> The retailer, on his visits to the primary markets of this country, will be surprized at the small surplus of merchandise now existing. Even with hand-to-mouth buying this surplus will soon be exhausted. He will also find that it will cost more to replenish his stocks on various lines, and thus will be compelled to get higher prices for next season's goods.
>
> The consumer will also be doing a patriotic service by resuming the purchase of necessaries and thus relieving to some extent the unemployment situation caused by stoppage of buying.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS CAN NOT DO

AN Italian economist who was one of the advisers to the International Financial Conference held at Brussels, in October, has set forth a number of things which, he says, after-war experience has shown that governments can not do. He declares, as quoted in *The Nation's Business:*

> Governments have ceased, to a very large extent everywhere, but in different measures, to furnish the general conditions necessary for the flow of production, such as
>
> (*a*) Public order (absence of violence);
> (*b*) Strict respect for validity of contracts;
> (*c*) Stability, or fixity, of law.
>
> They have enhanced real cost to an enormous extent by such conduct.
>
> Governments have everywhere, but in a different measure, taken into their management and away from private management, a very large series of services for which they are utterly unfit, as ancient and recent experience has proved, viz.—
>
> (*a*) They can not manage railways;
> (*b*) They can not manage shipping;
> (*c*) They can not manage harbors;
> (*d*) They cannot manage international commerce;
> (*e*) They can not manage the commerce in bills;
> (*f*) They can not regulate prices of commodities; and
> (*g*) They can not conserve and distribute commodities after requisition.

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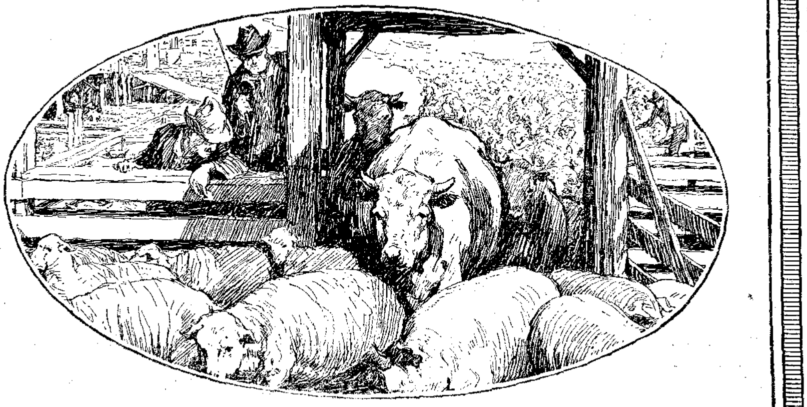

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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 5.—It is predicted by many official and unofficial observers in London that at the imperial conference of representatives of the dominions of the British Empire to be held in London in the spring, agreements will be reached on the Japanese question to unite the English-speaking peoples of the world against oriental encroachment.

It is reported from Paris that individual members of the Council of the League of Nations are considering informally the advisability of sending a special envoy to Mr. Harding after his inauguration to present the case of the League and to urge upon him the difficulties connected with abandoning the present League and setting up a new form of association of nations.

Irish peace prospects, regarded as remote following the fruitless negotiations between Lloyd George and Father O'Flanagan, are said to be reviving. In most quarters the return of De Valera is regarded as portending pacific negotiations.

January 7.—The French Government requests the views of the American State Department as to what action will be justified in the event that Germany continues to ignore her obligations assumed by the Spa agreement. In this connection a copy of the note sent by the French to the Germans, alleging violations of the agreement, is transmitted to the State Department.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, of Vancouver, B.C., is made the Speaker of the House in the British Columbia Provincial Legislative Assembly. She is the first woman Speaker of any legislative body in the world.

January 8.—It is reported from London that the population of the Island of Beglia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, has revolted against the Italian Government and proclaimed a "Croatian Republic."

Cold and hunger are causing an average of fifteen suicides a day in Budapest, according to an official statement made by the police department of that city.

January 9.—It is reported from Dublin that all negotiations looking to peace in Ireland have broken down.

Berlin reports say that the French Government fears the heavy expenses of the armies of occupation in Germany are drawing too heavily on Germany's resources and may interfere with Germany's reparation payments. It is said the American army of 14,000 at Coblenz is costing $80,000 a day to maintain.

The secretariat of the League of Nations issues a document reviewing the first year of the League. Among the things accomplished are the establishment of an international Court of Justice; steps in the direction of the limitation of armaments; and various measures to remedy the economic crisis and to aid the execution of the Peace Treaty.

The corner-stone of what is designed to be the most powerful radio station in the world is laid at Sainte Assise, France. The station will be capable of communicating with all other stations in the world and will be equipped to send 24,000 or receive 60,000 words an hour.

January 10.—It is reported from London that the Crown forces have taken all precautions against an attack on Dublin as a result of the destruction of bridges and the blocking of roads in the district around the capital during the week-end.

Sir Francis Younghusband, British traveler and explorer, will head an expedition that will attempt to climb Mount Everest next May.

The convention of Argentine Socialists in session at Bahia Blanca by a vote of 3 to 1 reject a proposal to adhere to the Third Internationale of Moscow.

Complete returns from the recent elections to the French Senate show that the conservatives of the Right elected three Senators as against their present representation of eight, while the radicals elected forty-three as compared with their present fifty-four. The Unified Socialist party and the Communist party failed to elect a candidate.

The number of unemployed in France at the present time is variously estimated from 500,000 to a million, and the French Cabinet is considering seriously what may be done to supply work, and thus remedy the situation.

January 11.—Rioting at Allahabad, India, spreads and the police are powerless to quell the disturbances. Troops have been summoned from Lucknow.

The Austrian Government announces to the Entente that it is no longer in a position to continue and will retire January 15, placing the administration of the country in the hands of the Reparations Commission. Austria's collapse sets a precedent in modern times, marking the first occasion upon which an independent country voluntarily has surrendered in the face of economic odds and turned itself over to outside control.

Reports from the labor exchanges in London show an addition of 85,000 to the ranks of the unemployed in the last week. Despite many Cabinet deliberations, it is said the Government is no nearer the solution of the unemployment problem in Britain.

CONGRESS

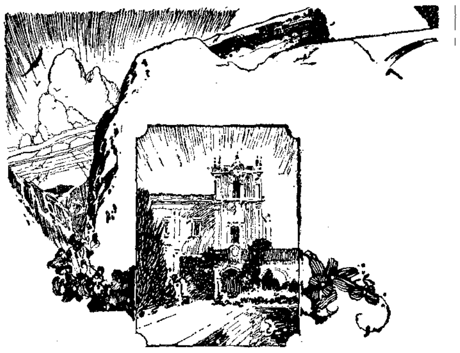
January 5.—Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration of New York, opposes the Johnson Bill, which would shut out immigration for a period of a year, when he appears before the Senate Committee on Immigration. Mr. Wallis declares he believes this country needs immigrants and makes it clear that he fears no menace. His testimony shows that he believes in a more effective system of examining and weeding out immigrants before they sail from abroad.

Drastic changes in the naturalization laws are provided in a bill reported favorably by the House Immigration Committee. Under the bill women no longer would derive citizenship from the naturalization of husbands, but would be required to make individual application for citizenship. They would also lose their American citizenship by marrying aliens except when an alien husband can not lawfully become an American citizen.

Protests come from practically every large and small banker in the United States to the Ways and Means Committee against the Treadway Bill, placing a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on checking accounts. Bankers say that thirty days after the passage of this bill checks with twenty or more indorsements that had never been deposited would be circulating.

The Senate adopts the Knox resolution to appropriate $50,000 for the inaugural expenses at the capital.

Representative Volk, of New York, introduces a resolution providing for



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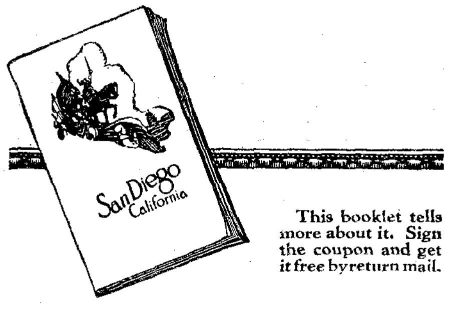

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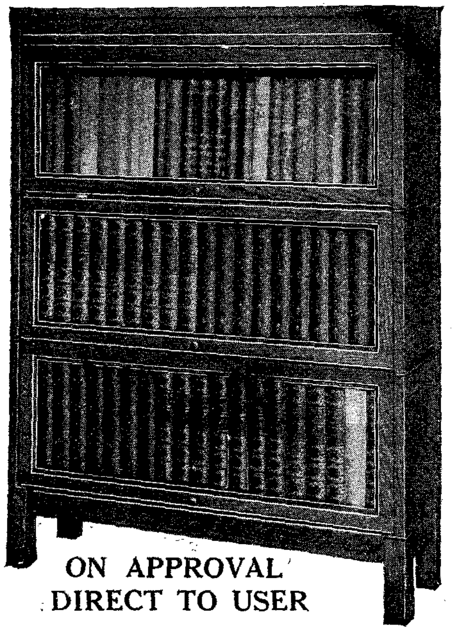

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

investigation of the "general question of prohibition and its enforcement," in that connection stating that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment has become a public scandal.

January 6.—The United States pay-roll is reported out by the House Appropriations Committee, carrying a total of $112,728,438, or $23,724,196 less than the departments asked for.

January 7.—The Senate Military Committee unanimously approves the resolution checking the army recruiting drive. The resolution provides that no recruiting shall be done until the size of the Army drops, through the expiration of enlistments and discharge to 175,000 men.

The Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, carrying approximately $383,271,291, is passed by the House.

January 11.—Legislation to restrict the activities of lobbyists in Washington is advocated by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, in a speech in the Senate. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, join in favoring it.

Creation of a Department of Education to aid the States in the promotion of education is authorized in the Smith-Towner Bill reported to the House by the Committee on Education.

After thirty witnesses have appeared before the Senate Immigration Committee in hearings on the Johnson bill for prohibiting immigration for a year, Senators who have analyzed the evidence submitted state that the charge that "millions of aliens would flood the United States, increase unemployment, and create economic chaos" has not been proved.

DOMESTIC

January 5.—A total of 2,325,000 workers are out of employment in the country, according to a survey of the industrial situation made for the current issue of *Labor*, official organ of the Plumb Plan League.

Statistics compiled for the conference of vocational workers of the South in session at Montgomery show that preparations of meals for an average family means a two-mile daily kitchen "marathon" for the housewife. These figures were obtained by means of a pedometer attached to students in a model home.

According to a statement recently made by Adjt.-Gen. P. C. Harris, at Washington, the Government at present is holding in disciplinary barracks only 1,760 offenders convicted of misdemeanors and military offenses during their service in the war.

January 6.—The cost of running the United States Government last year was approximately $5,064,000,000 as against about $11,728,000,000 in 1919, according to figures of the Treasury. Ordinary receipts for 1920 amounted to $6,431,000,000 in round numbers as against $6,772,000,000 for the previous year. Collections of income and profits taxes totaled $3,570,000,000 last year compared with $4,337,000,000 in 1919.

According to a report submitted to Congress there was in government warehouses last September 30 a total of 47,991,526 gallons of spirits, 44,500,643 gallons of which was whisky.

Japanese families arriving in Texas to settle on farming lands are informed by citizens that their presence is undesirable. The growth of anti-Japanese sentiment in the Rio Grande Valley is

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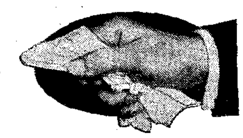

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said to have awakened a wide-spread demand for protective measures similar to those in Califronia.

January 7.—The California Senate adopts a resolution requesting the National Government to agree to no treaty with Japan that would nullify the State's antialien land law or grant the right of citizenship to Japanese.

According to information recently gathered by the American Government, it appears that the American Navy today has more than double the strength of the Japanese Navy and about half that of the British Navy.

A movement is on foot in Kansas to form a State organization to oppose the activities of A. C. Townley and other Non-Partizan League leaders in that State who are seeking to establish the League there.

The heads of commercial enterprises said to represent $30,000,000,000 plan a campaign to urge people to "buy now and put the men back to work," to restore business conditions to normal.

Tobacco-growers in the burley districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Ohio, in a convention at Lexington, where more than 100,000 tobacco-growers are represented, decide to raise no tobacco during the current year, in order to raise prices.

Marine disasters on the Great Lakes in 1920 totaled 8 losses of vessels and 29 lives lost against 19 vessel losses and 80 lives lost the preceding year.

January 9.—President-elect Warren G. Harding mails his resignation from the United States Senate to former Mayor Harry Davis, of Cleveland, who becomes Governor of Ohio on January 10.

An offer of two new series of Treasury certificates, the combined issue being for about $250,000,000, is announced by Secretary Houston. Both series are dated January 1, one maturing April 15 and the other October 15.

The official figures of various State election canvassing boards show a total popular vote of 26,759,708 for the candidates of seven parties at the last election, as compared with a total popular vote of 18,515,340 for the candidates of five parties in 1916.

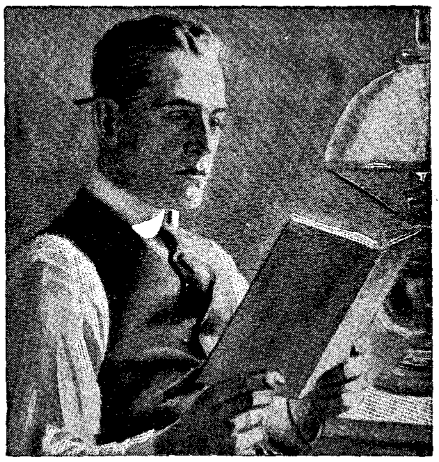
January 10.—President-elect Harding sends telegrams to the Senate Committee for the inauguration, urging the abandonment of all elaborate plans for an inaugural celebration in order to set a "wholesome example of economy and thrift." His suggestion is accepted, and plans are made for merely a simple ceremony in the Senate Chamber.

Presidential electors chosen in November meet in their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President, thereby formally electing Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. The results will be sent to the Secretary of State in Washington, who will inform Congress of the count.

President Wilson definitely passes up to the Harding Administration the question of further participation in European affairs growing out of the war. The President's first step along this line is the immediate withdrawal of the United States from the Council of Allied Ambassadors.

Fire breaks out at the office of the Department of Commerce, in Washington, and destroys or damages census records dating back to 1790, the year of the first census.

Nearly 500 former service men, representing cities in every section of Kansas, meet at Salina and effect an organization to be known as the American Defense League of Kansas, to resist the establishment of the Non-Partizan League in that State.



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Styles.—Fair Customer—"I'd like to try on that one over there."

Salesman—"I'm sorry, madam, but that is the lampshade."—*Passing Show* (*London*).

Real Punishment.—"Perhaps the penalty for bootlegging is not severe enough."

"It isn't," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "A bootlegger ought to be made to drink his own licker."—*Washington Star.*

A Common Case.—"My employees have clubbed together and taken a half-interest in the concern."

"That's nothing. My employees never did have but a half-interest in my concern."—*Judge.*

Vanished Attraction.—The Beast—"You used to say there was something about me you liked."

Beauty—"Yes, but you've spent it all now."—*The Bulletin* (*Sydney*).

Auto-Intoxication.—"What was the excitement down the street?"

"Oh, a man in a reverie ran into a woman in a tantrum."

"Were the machines badly damaged?"—*Boston Transcript.*

It Works Both Ways.—"Statistics prove that marriage is a preventive against suicide," said Mrs. Gabb.

"Yes," growled Mr. Gabb. "And statistics also prove that suicide is a preventive against marriage."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bad Sign.—First Playwright—"You don't mean to say you are dubious about your play?"

Second Playwright—"I certainly am. They liked it so well in Danbury, Conn., that I'm afraid it's over the head of Broadway."—*Life.*

The Power of Suggestion.—"Why are farmers dissatisfied so much of the time?"

"I suspect," replied Senator Sorghum, "that one reason is that we politicians have for so long made it our regular business to keep the farmer reminded of his troubles."—*Washington Star.*

Logical.—Two friends returning home from a late evening gathering noticed through the window a Chinaman in the dimly lighted rear shop.

"I wonder what that Chinaman is doing up so late?" said one.

"Shirts, I suppose," came the answer.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Zero Hour.—A captain in the merchant marine who received much commendation for his wonderful courage and endurance during the war was asked to address a meeting in the West. Ex-President Taft spoke first and at considerable length, and when he had finished the audience rose, almost to a man, to leave the building. The chairman sprang to his feet, rushed to the edge of the platform, and called excitedly: "Come back and take your seats. Come back, every one of you! This man went through hell for us during the war, and it is up to us now to do the same for him."—*Christian Register.*

Latest Style.—It used to be thought that clothes made the man. Nowadays they break him.—*London Opinion.*

Absent-Minded to the Last.—"The celebrated professor died and his coffin was laid out in the churchyard. But in the night he forgot that he was dead, got up and went home."—*Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).

Reenforced Virtue.—Teacher—"In what part of the Bible is it taught that a man should have only one wife?"

Little Boy—"I guess it's the part that says that no man can serve more than one master."—*Tar Baby.*

Keeping Down to Expectations.—"Your husband had a job with the Shipping Board, I believe. Did he notice anything wrong there?"

"No. He was an inspector and wasn't expected to notice things that were wrong."—*New York American.*

Fatal Metaphor.—The young man was telling his sweetheart how he had been attracted to her.

"You were a lovely flower and I was a bee," he explained to her. "I was a mouse and you were a piece of cheese."

And then he wondered why she rose and left the room.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Cue.—Big Man in Audience (turning round)—"Can't you see anything?"

Little Man (pathetically)—"Can't see a streak of the stage."

Big Man (sarcastically)—"Why, then, I'll tell you what to do. You keep your eyes on me and laugh when I do."—*Pearson's Weekly* (*London*).

La Belle Dame Sans Merci

(If Keats had written it with an eye to subsequent movie production.)

I met a lady on the plains—
  Bonanza Barney's only child.
She aimed two bullets at my heart.
  But both went wild.

I roped her when she hit the trail.
  And tho she scratched and fought and cried,
I said, "I sorter reckon now
  You'll be my bride."

I set her on my pacing hoss.
  I stopt her shrieks with kisses ten,
And struck hot-footed for the church
  In old Cheyenne.

And as I whispered of the time
  When she would be my lady wife,
She cut the thongs that bound her wrists—
  She used her knife.

She said, "Me be your lady wife?
  Well, I guess not, you pie-face stiff!"
And then she threw me from the hoss
  And off a cliff.

And that is why I sojourn here,
  Alone and palely loitering—
Bonanza's daughter was too rough
  For me, by jing!

—James J. Montague in New York *World.*

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Total net proceeds from sale of Liberty Bonds	**$33,617.16**
Contributions of less than $10.00 each	**$7,891.12**
Total this report	**$238,241.38**